BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND

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Maintenance

SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION/ MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (G079)

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 21-1, *Managing Aerospace Equipment Maintenance.* and provides policy and procedures necessary to maintain and use the Systems and Equipment Modification/ Maintenance Program (SEMMP), Data Designator G079. G079 products provide HQ USAF, HQ AFMC, the Depot Maintenance Business Account (DMBA) customers, and the Air Logistics Centers (ALC) with data on modification and maintenance requirements and schedules on major AFMC supported weapon systems and equipment. This instruction does not apply to the Air National Guard or USAF Reserve units and members.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision updates the procedures, terminology, and responsibilities to fit the current command structure and the Product Directorate (PD) configuration at the ALCs.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE G079 SYSTEM

1.1. Purpose. The purpose of the G079 data system is to identify aircraft and missile depot level maintenance and permanent modification requirements and programs on all major customer supported weapon systems and equipment. All G079 products are listed and described in attachment 1. The G079 system, which runs at the ALCs, generally contains information about the programs managed at that ALC. At the same time, a centralized database is available which allows the visibility of command wide data.

1.2. Interfaces With Other Systems. Much of the data in the G079 system is directly input by the ALC buyer production management specialists (PMS) and modification managers by KeyPlus transactions. Other data is obtained through interfaces with other systems.

1.2.1. The PMSs use several sources to obtain the information they input, including:

- Maintenance Requirements Review Board (MRRB) approval.
- Configuration Control Board (CCB) approval.
- Program Management Directive (PMD).
- 00-25-04, Depot Maintenance of Aerospace Vehicular and Training Equipment.
- Maintenance Assistance.
- Other programs as required by HQ USAF or the DMBA customers.

1.2.2. The systems that interface with the G079 system are:

- The Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (G072E).
- The Aerospace Vehicle and Flying Hours Program Management System - AFMC (K008).
- The Development of Program Data for Input to Consumption Item Requirements Computation System (K004).
- The Avionics Data Utilization System (ADUS) at ASC.
- The G079 support systems at HQ USAF and NGB.

1.3. Uses for G079 Data:

1.3.1. The G079 products and the data base which is hosted at Tinker AFB OK and accessible through Requirements Data Bank (RDB) are used to support the following logistics functions:

- The budget estimate submission/amended budget estimate submission (BES)/(ABES) for HQ USAF and DMBA customers of aircraft and missile depot level maintenance and permanent modification programs.
- Customer reviews, logistics support reviews (LSR), and other reviews.

1.3.2. G079 data is also sent to other data systems for the following purposes:

1.3.2.1. The program control number (PCN) summary file sent to G072E drives the depot level maintenance and modification installation requirements for aircraft and missiles. This information is also used in developing the DMBA customers' Budget Account, Element of Expense/Invest-

ment Code (EEIC) 541 (Aircraft) and 542 (Missiles) Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program Objective Memorandum (POM).

1.3.2.2. The SEMMP master file (RCS: HAF-LGS (AR) 7110) sent to the G079 support systems at HQ USAF and NGB assists them in the development of their budgets.

1.3.2.3. The SEMMP master file (RCS: MTC-LG (M) 8001 sent to the Avionics Data Utilization System (ADUS) at Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC) has costs and installation schedules for avionics modifications. This data is included in the avionics planning baseline (APB) document.

1.3.2.4. The modification schedule summary file sent to the development of program data for input to consumption item requirements computation (K004) contains modification installation schedules and program start and end dates. The K004 uses this file to compute a tailored program by application code for input to the recoverable consumption item requirements system (D041). D041 uses the tailored program to assist in determining the support required for recoverable items affected by modifications.

1.4. Responsibilities:

1.4.1. HQ AFMC/LGI is the functional office of primary responsibility (OPR) for the G079 system and manages it according to HQ USAF. Responsibilities include:

1.4.1.1. Approval authority for all changes to the G079 system, including its products and other system interfaces. The OPR also initiates or approves for initiation all computer systems requirements documents (CSRD).

1.4.1.2. The system OPR is responsible for certain transactions in KeyPlus data entry system at all ALCs. The OPR must have a user name and password at each ALC in order to get into KeyPlus at each site.

1.4.1.2.1. The G079X job allows the OPR to make certain changes to the local ALC system.

1.4.1.2.2. The G079T job allows the OPR to enter the table update (TU) transactions at OC-ALC and make the appropriate changes to the facility code, reason code, and input designation tables.

1.4.1.3. Providing system functional documentation concerning the description, use, and file maintenance of G079 data.

1.4.1.4. Approval authority for customer or data system requests to obtain G079 data.

1.4.1.5. Negotiating and scheduling G079 processing when it becomes necessary to ensure adequate service is provided to all users; this includes scheduling the processing to support the G079 reviews.

1.4.1.6. Scheduling the PRE and POST review runs based on the MRRB and LSR reviews and coordinate with the DPEM team. This schedule will be sent to all the ALC system OPRs and programmers, with a reminder to change their parameter cards.

1.4.1.7. Validating the accuracy of AFMC's EEIC 541 and 542 programs in the G079 system, and be able to address the proposed and approved AFMC EEIC 541 and 542 requirements.

1.4.1.8. Serving on all G079 reviews as representing AFMC on EEIC 541 and 542 requirements and programs.

1.4.2. HQ AFMC MRRB secretariats are responsible for the accuracy of the overall requirements and programs reflected in the G079 products. Among their responsibilities are to:

1.4.2.1. Ensure the accuracy of all programs in the G079 products according to HQ USAF directions and intentions. Compare the G079 entries against the ALC/SPD data to ensure the two are compatible. This includes verifying the accuracy of the hours shown in the G079 against the hours reflected in the approved MRRB packages.

1.4.2.2. Serve on all G079 (SEMMP) reviews as representing the specific aircraft or missile requirements and programs.

1.4.2.3. Coordinate on all G079 systems revisions that impact the overall management of the end item.

1.4.2.4. Serve as chairperson of the G079 review, publish minutes of these meetings, and follow up on resulting actions.

1.4.3. HQ AFMC/MSG has automated data processing system responsibilities for the G079 system. Responsibilities include:

1.4.3.1. Authority to determine the availability of and to assign resources necessary to design, program, and operate the G079 system.

1.4.3.2. Preparation of data project directives that authorize the expenditure of these resources.

1.4.4. The ALC will appoint a functional OPR, whose functions will include:

1.4.4.1. Assisting HQ AFMC/LGI in the management of the G079 system as requested by HQ AFMC/LGI. Serving as functional OPR at the ALC for the G079 system.

1.4.4.2. Assisting HQ AFMC/LGI in the management of the DPEM programs locally file maintained in the G079. Ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of the requirements and programs entered by the managing ALC in the G079.

1.4.4.3. Assisting HQ AFMC/LGI MRRB secretariats to distribute information concerning the status of data in the G079.

1.4.4.4. Interpreting and enforcing the policies and procedures set forth in this instruction as well as the decisions made at the G079 (SEMMP) reviews.

1.4.4.5. Preparing local operating instructions to expand on and clarify the contents of this instruction, whenever necessary.

1.4.4.6. Coordinating the events necessary for the smooth operation of the G079 reviews.

1.4.4.7. Maintaining ALC G079 tables and products (e.g., inflation factors and approved rate changes) and coordinating with the HQ AFMC OPR.

1.4.5. The ALC PD is responsible for complete, timely, and accurate file maintenance of the data required in the G079, and justification of that data. The PD also assures that the information in the G079 is consistent and compatible with the information in other data systems and with the approved MRRB Brochure, unless specific policy guidance authorizes a deviation. The PD must ensure the compatibility of G079 data with the data in interfacing systems, and must make the ALC G079 OPR aware of any problems with data transfers between systems. Problems caused by conflicting guidance should be forwarded to the ALC G079 OPR and, if necessary, to HQ AFMC/LGI.

1.4.6. OL-AC MSG/SNM, located at Tinker AFB OK, is the development OPR for the G079 system. Responsibilities include:

1.4.6.1. Design, development, programming, testing, implementation, documentation, and maintenance of all automated G079 functions.

1.4.6.2. Keep current AFMCM 171-24, *Systems and Equipment Modification/Maintenance Program (G079HV),* the computer operations manual.

1.4.6.3. Provide guidance to HQ AFMC/LGIR and AFMC/MSG when needed concerning proposed system changes and their impact on overall system performance.

1.4.6.4. Provide guidance and direction to ALC local programmers for G079 processing.

1.5. Terms Explained:

1.5.1. Agency code categorizes the workload by base, contract, country, depot, interservice, or joint service; and also indicates whether or not a field team is involved.

1.5.2. Analytical Condition Inspection (ACI) is an inspection intended to uncover defects that may not be detected through normal inspection programs.

1.5.3. Approved line refers to the line of information in G079 which portrays the schedule, hours, and dollars that have been reviewed and validated by the G079 review team.

1.5.4. Approved Modification is one that has the final approval of a CCB, and has received PDM direction and a P3A document. This is covered in DoDI 5000.2/AFS 1, *Defense Acquisition Management Policies and Procedures,* and AFI 65-601, *Budget Guidance and Procedures,* Vol I. Only approved permanent modifications appear in the G079 products.

1.5.5. Budget Estimate Submission (BES) incorporates depot maintenance requirements for the current year, apportionment year and the president's budget years. The BES is based on the G079 approved aircraft and missile requirements. The G079 system is not used to obtain the modification procurement (appropriation 3010/3020) funding or installation funding (BP11).

1.5.6. Budget Program (BP)/Budget Program Activity Code (BPAC). The BP identifies the procurement funds that are used to obtain the modification hardware plus supporting technical data and engineering to be installed. BP1100 applies to aircraft modification procurement. BP2100 covers missile modification procurement. The BPAC adds the activity code to the BP. The activity code is a three numeric identification to a mission, design (MD) weapon system identification, plus one alpha designator that indicates the series of the weapon system. Activity codes are found in AFI 65-601.

1.5.7. Buyer. This term encompasses those personnel with the responsibility to develop, determine, justify, program, reprogram, order, negotiate and purchase customer funded requirements. The buyer, representing the customers of the DMBA, orders, negotiates, and purchases from the seller the capability to satisfy customer funded requirements in much the same way a customer in the private sector orders, negotiates, and purchases an item or service from a commercial vender.

1.5.8. Command Code identifies the command or agency that owns the aircraft or missile. The command or agency may or may not be paying the DMBA for the work. Command codes are listed in attachment 4.

1.5.9. Configuration Control Boards (CCB) are established by the System Program Director (SPD) to exercise configuration control over the modification effort. The purpose of each CCB is to approve modifications, review additional requirements, cost increases and schedule slippage's, and to review modification time compliance technical order (TCTO) proofing results. The DMBA customers are afforded inputs to the CCB decisions. Reference DoDI 5000.2/ AFS 1 for policies, procedures and composition of the CCBs.

1.5.10. Contingency Projection is an estimate of the future cost of maintenance requirements that generate on an as needed basis. Such requirements cannot be identified prior to their actual generation, making it necessary to use a past history as a basis of future forecasts. Examples of contingency workloads include drop-in maintenance, damage repair, and engineering quality analysis.

1.5.11. Depot Maintenance Business Area (DMBA). A working capital account used to finance organic and contractual depot maintenance. DMBA operates as a revolving fund by providing working capital, allowing for the recovery of operating costs through the sale of products and services, and setting up a buyer-seller relationship with the customer to facilitate the sales.

1.5.12. Depot Program Equipment Maintenance (DPEM). This name applies to the collection of all customers of the DMBA, and involves determining the requirements for depot maintenance and obtaining financial obligation authority and program authority for ordering work from the DMBA.

1.5.13. Direct Product Standard Hours (DPSH) are the "hands on" man-hours required to do a particular job on one end item; therefore, they consist of the amount of time consumed in doing the specific task.

1.5.14. Direct Product Standard Hour (DPSH) Rate , sometimes referred to as the sales rate, is the cost per hour of doing work on a particular end item at a particular organic facility. These organic rates are revised each year and published by HQ AFMC in the DMBA rate brochure, and once established, remain in effect for the entire year. Organic DPSH rates in the G079 are found in the Mass Change File Report. Contract DPSH rates do not exist; instead, the G079 will compute contract DPSH rates to describe requirements for contract programs.

1.5.15. DMBA Customer. Any command, agency, or other government entity who purchases depot maintenance from the DMBA and reimburses the DMBA for the completed product or service.

1.5.16. Element of Expense/Investment Code is the alphanumeric code which defines the category of expense.

1.5.17. Engineering Quality Analysis is a special limited inspection whose purpose is to provide the engineering staff with a sampling of the fleet.

1.5.18. Facility identifies the specific DMBA organization - organic, contract, or interservice - where the workload is being accomplished. For field team efforts, the facility is the organization providing the team.

1.5.19. Financial Plan (FP) is a document that incorporates depot maintenance requirements for the same years that were addressed in the BES and is based on the G079 approved aircraft and missile requirements.

1.5.20. Group A Kit consists of items, parts or components that are permanently installed in a configuration item to support, secure, interconnect, or accommodate the equipment provided in the Modification Group B kit.

1.5.21. Group B Kit consists of equipment which, when installed in a configuration item with a Group A kit, completes a modification. Normally, Group B items are removable.

1.5.22. Input Designation identifies the system or equipment which requires a maintenance or modification program. The formats constituting input designations are found in attachment 11. Input designations against programs for aircraft and missiles appear in the SEMMP.

1.5.23. International Logistics Program (ILP) refers to United States provided programs in support of our allied or friendly nations (Air Force Security Assistance Center (AFSAC)), and those programs funded by foreign nations (Foreign Military Sales (FMS)).

1.5.24. Item Manager is the person or organization responsible for the management and inventory of a specific national stock numbered item. Also known as the Item Management Specialist.

1.5.25. Maintenance Requirements Review Boards (MRRB) review at least annually the programmed depot maintenance (PDM) and other depot level maintenance requirements and programs for all responsible weapon system packages. These packages are reviewed for their composition of work requirements and man-hours. The MRRBs critically review and check the validity of the depot maintenance needs and intervals.

1.5.26. Mission, Design, Series (MDS) is an input designation that identifies the types of weapon systems grouped in meaningful related categories. This basic weapon system designation applies to aircraft and missiles and is employed universally throughout the entire Department of Defense. This structure serves as the foundation for many input designations including the aerospace vehicle reporting designator. This is displayed in attachment 11.

1.5.27. Modification Number is a series of up to seven alphanumeric characters that identifies a modification program. A description of the modification number structure is found in attachment 3.

1.5.28. Organizational and Intermediate Mainte-nance refers to any maintenance other than depot level maintenance.

1.5.29. Output Code is a control data element that is used in sequencing many of the G079 reports. It has a one-to-one relationship with the report designation. This code groups similar end articles into a modified report designation sequence. For example: assigning the C-135R and the KC-135R consecutive output codes would allow this sequencing on the output reports by overriding the report designation or input designation sequencing.

1.5.30. Permanent Modifications correct a test or service report revealed deficiency on an end item, identify a new or improved operational capability, or correct a safety deficiency. Safety mods are identified by (s) after the mod number. DODI 5000.2/AFS 1 defines these modifications.

1.5.31. Program Authority is the monetary limit placed upon expenditures within a specific PEC and EEIC.

1.5.32. Program Control Number (PCN). A six digit, alphanumeric code used by the DMBA customers to identify an order for a specific job for a specific end item. The first character identifies the customer (see attachment 4), the second character provides the repair group category, and the third character represents the managing ALC. The last three characters are assigned by the managing ALC for an order for a specific job, specific repair facility, or some other unique identification. The G079 system allows a seventh character to identify a further breakdown of a work package within a given PCN, but this seventh character will not overlay into any other system.

1.5.33. Program Management Directive (PMD) is a HQ USAF/SAF document used to direct, cancel or revise a modification program.

1.5.34. Program Objective Memorandum (POM) is a document that incorporates depot maintenance requirements needed to keep Air Force systems and equipment operational. The POM is based on the budget year and covers a period that includes the budget year plus the following five years. The POM for depot level maintenance and modification installation programs for aircraft and missiles is based on G079 requirements data that is passed on to the G072E system.

1.5.35. Program Unit Code (PUC) identifies the specific type of work being accomplished within a particular PCN. See attachment 7 for specific PUCs applicable to G079 workloads.

1.5.36. Proposed line refers to the line on G079 products which constitutes updates to the information on the approved line. This information reflects the latest data from such sources as the MRRB, CCB, DMBA customer needs, etc.

1.5.37. Repair Group Category (RGC) is a single digit alphanumeric code to define the specific type of work to be done. The RGC is the second character in a PCN.

1.5.38. Report Designation is a field used to identify the system or equipment on many of the G079 reports. This designation refers to one or more input designations and contains punctuation to improve readability. For example, the report designation would read input designation F016A as F-16A. Description of input designation is covered in paragraph 1.5.

1.5.39. Seller is the person who, as manager of the DMBA capability, negotiates workloads and sells the DMBA capability to the buyer in much the same way a commercial vendor sells its items or services to a customer in the private sector.

1.5.40. Source of Repair (SOR) is the depot facility supporting a workload or tasking, whether the workload is inducted into the SOR location or the SOR sends manpower to the workload, as in the case of a field team.

1.5.41. System Control Officer (SCO) is the HQ AFMC complex focal point for all activities involving the assigned system during the system's entire life cycle. The SCO is knowledgeable of the weapon system mission, characteristics, force structure plans, support concepts and needs, weapon system master plan (WSMP) requirements and priorities, and budget requirements that comprise the weapon system PDP (WSPDP), and is responsible for coordinating these elements.

1.5.42. System Design identifies the particular weapon system to which an end item belongs. In the G079 system a mission symbol is included in the system design to improve readability and facilitate sorting for aircraft and missiles.

1.5.43. System Management Code (SMC) is maintained in the G079 input designation table for conversion purposes to the budget program activity code (BPAC) used in the H103 accounting system.

1.5.44. System Program Director (SPD) is the office responsible for managing the logistic support for a specific ALC assigned weapon system. Included in this responsibility is: establishing and defending require-ments, developing depot maintenance and modification packages required through involvement with the MRRBs and CCBs, working with the commands in satisfying their needs, management of funded require-ments, development of procurement packages, and keeping apprised of production and progress of workloads.

1.5.45. Systems and Equipment Modification/ Maintenance Program is the official name for the G079 System.

1.5.46. Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) is a maintenance tasking directed by the Air Force, which must be accomplished within a specific time frame.

1.5.47. Technical Order (TO) is a specific set of instructions for Air Force personnel, with the authority line of the Secretary of the Air Force.

1.5.48. Unit Repair Cost (URC) is the cost of repairing one end item. It is negotiated between the DMBA seller and the contractor. The URC is the basis for the unit sales price (USP).

1.5.49. Unit Sales Price (USP) applies to contract maintenance and modification programs. The USP is computed by the seller based on the URC and is the price negotiated between the buyer and seller in accepting the funded workload of the customer into the DMBA capability. Acceptance of the negotiated workload by both the buyer and seller is accomplished using the G072D-L07 product customer order acceptance summary (COAS).

Chapter 2

THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCESSING OF DATA WITHIN THE SEMMP

2.1. Data Organization. All information obtained by the G079 system, whether overlaid from another data system or input directly through a computer terminal, is gathered by the system into a data file called the SEMMP master file. The information is placed into one of three types of records. The system then arranges and processes the data and reports it via the products described in chapter 3. The different arrangements of processed data within the SEMMP master file are called the "parts" of the master file.

2.1.1. Part A records contain and report eight years of data on depot maintenance programs, beginning with the current year. This data can be separated into two sections. Part A, section I contains the data on the workload which is driving the aircraft or missile into the depot. Part A, section II contains the data on any other maintenance program which will be accomplished concurrently with the part A, section I workload. Both sections of part A have a schedule showing both inputs and completion's, DPSH, sales rates, and dollars required per unit to do the work. Part A also contains the total quantities and dollars required for the program for each fiscal year (FY).

2.1.2. Part B records describe the installation of depot modifications. Each part B record is assigned to a maintenance program in part A. If more than one modification will be accomplished while the aircraft or missile is in depot, there will be a part B record for each modification. If the aircraft or missile is scheduled into depot exclusively for modification, the part A record will only show the data for processing the aircraft or missile through the depot. The part B record will show the data for the installation of the modification. The requirements reflected in part B are input and reported in a manner similar to those in part A.

2.1.3. Master records compile the individual part A or part B records into groups, so that it can be reported to a user who needs to see information totaled by group. The master records in the SEMMP group the information by maintenance facility, modification number, MD, MDS, owning command, DMBA customer, type work, type equipment, USAF/ILP programs, and repairing agency (organic depot, contract depot, depot field team, contract field team, or other method of repair). Chapter 3 describes which G079 products portray data sorted according to which group.

2.2. Processing Data. The G079 System is file maintained using KeyPlus automated procedures. When typed into a computer terminal, the information is held by KeyPlus in a "batch" until the end of the calendar week. During the weekend, at a time and day determined by the local G079 OPR and programmer to be optimum, the system will strip this information from the batches, and will process it through the SEMMP. Paragraph 2.3 will explain the sequence in which G079 strips the information from the batch. KeyPlus will not strip information from a batch which is active or suspended at the time the strip occurs. Access into the KeyPlus system is requested through the local G079 OPR. The KeyPlus screen layouts (which are called "cards") show each field requiring data. Instructions for completing each card are in attachments 9 and 10. Figure 2.1 shows which master records are affected by which type of transaction on which card. If you find that a particular instruction in this publication is not clear to you, contact your local G079 OPR for guidance.

Figure 2.1. SEMMP Transaction Cros Reference.

TRANSACTIONS/ MASTER RECORDS AFFECTED

Type Record	Columns	Card/Seq	Table
Part A	1-43	ALL	5-1a
	44-80	1	5-1b
		2	5-1c
		31	5-1d
		32	5-1e
Part B	1-43	ALL	5-2a
	44-80	4	5-2b
		5	5-2c
		61	5-2d
		62	5-2e

NOTES:

1. The G079 system will automatically right justify numeric fields on these transactions.
2. Besides letters, numbers, and blank, SEMMP will accept: #,&,-,/,.,%,<,>,!,",$,',(,),*,+,=,?,@,[,],\,^,_

2.2.1. How to Establish Master Records. The data in columns 1-43 of a master record is called header data, and contains such information as the MDS, the type record, command code, type work, facility, etc. This header data is used to group together all data in the system belonging to that same master record.

2.2.1.1. All file maintenance transactions in G079 must contain a file sequence code (FSC), which is assigned by the system. Since this paragraph pertains to establishing a master record, no FSC will exist, and the person inputting the data will have to input a temporary code. When establishing more than one master record in the same batch, the temporary FSC must be different for each master record established. The format for a temporary code is: the person's PMS code in columns 2, 3, and 4, and two numerics of the person's choice in columns 5 and 6. Once the record is established, the computer will replace the temporary code with a permanent FSC which will appear in the G079 products. The permanent, computer assigned code should then be used for all subsequent file maintenance against that record. The same temporary code must be used on all transactions of the same type record. For example, when establishing a part A record, the same temporary FSC must be used on the 1, 2, and 31 card.

2.2.1.2. Because each transaction can contain data for only one FY, multiple transactions are necessary for card codes 1, 2, 4, 5, or 7 for the same master record on a multiyear program. For part A, eight years beginning with the current year can be entered. In part B, ten years beginning with the second year prior to the current one can be entered.

2.2.1.3. Information in the mass change file can reduce or eliminate the need for card code 1 or 4 transactions. If mass change information is being established, a matching master record can be established during the same week, because the system will process all mass change transactions before it begins processing other records input during the week.

2.2.1.4. The system requires that the correct PCN be established in the G072E system, and that the correct input designation and modification number be established in the G079 tables, before a master record can be established. Procedures for changing these tables are in paragraph 4.2.

2.2.1.5. A unit cost cannot be input on an organic master record, nor can a DPSH rate be entered on a contract master record, because these fields are computed from other information present. If the DPSH on a contract master record is zero, then the DPSH rate will also be zero. For the purpose of this computation, the G079 sees an organic master record as one that has an agency code of D (organic depot) or S (depot team), or one that has an agency code of U (unknown) and an ALC facility code. All other agency codes are considered contract.

2.2.2. How to Change Master Records. Changes are made by matching the FSC in the transaction to the one in the master record. Header data is not required unless it is being changed. Any transaction can change header data if it includes a change to at least one of the fields in columns 44-80 on card codes 31, 32, 61, 62, or in columns 46-80 on card codes 1, 2, 4, or 5. Header data only is changed using card codes 1 or 4 with an entry "H" in the sequence code.

2.2.2.1. Most of the information in columns 44-80 (columns 46-80 for card codes 1, 2, 4, or 5) can be blanked or zeroed out by entering a pound (#) sign in the left most position of the field. A pound sign can also be used to blank out a PCN, ILP indicator, or a command/country code whenever the policies for reporting the associated requirement permit it. The pound sign does not work on the override codes in card codes 1 and 4.

2.2.2.2. A modification number in a record can be changed if the new number is in table R. Changes and deletions to modifications can be submitted during the same week.

2.2.3. How to Delete Master Records. To delete a record from the SEMMP master file, enter the FSC in columns 1-6, a PMS code in columns 7-9, and a "D" in column 12 of card code 1. This will delete all information on that particular FSC. Because some modifications may have multiple master records, there is also a way to delete a modification with a single transaction. First, assure that table R contains a record with the same type equipment, system design and modification number. If not, one can be established during the same week as the delete transaction. Next, input a transaction against that modification in table R, with a Julian date in columns 60-64 which is at least 25 days following the next G079 run. During the first G079 run on or after that date, all part B records with that modification number will be deleted. This method is much quicker than deleting individual records in such cases as when a mod has been canceled or completed.

2.3. Processing Dependent Information. Once the master record information has been established in G079, The data can be manipulated or changed easily. Since the G079 system performs most operations weekly, but performs others less frequently, the individual preparing the file maintenance must consider the required run cycles. This paragraph lists all of the ways the SEMMP master file can be changed, and the order in which the G079 will process those changes.

2.3.1. Combined Tables Tape. Changes to these tables are made separately from the weekly file maintenance. New input designations, reason codes, and facilities must be in these tables before they are used in any weekly processing.

2.3.2. FY Slide on the Mass Change File. At the beginning of a new FY, it becomes necessary for the G079 to move forward, by one year, on all FYs. Part of this action is to change the mass change file with the mechanical slide of the FYs. When this option is selected, it is the first action taken on a weekly processing cycle after the beginning of each FY. It always occurs on the same week as the FY slide on the SEMMP master file. Processing the mass change file is relatively simple; it involves moving data in the second year to the first year and then moving data in the third year to the second year. The straight-line code is not affected. Mass change file maintenance is not recommended during the week of the FY slide.

2.3.3. FY Slide on the SEMMP Master File. When selected, this is the third action taken on the weekly processing cycle. This is done after the beginning of each FY. It always occurs on the same week as the FY slide on the mass change file, but it cannot be run on the same week as the quarterly add-over. This is discussed later. This slide must be done after the fourth quarter add-over of the old FY and no later than the first quarter add-over of the new current FY. Processing of the FY slide is computer generated.

2.3.4. SEMMP Master File Updates. When preparing these transactions, the following points must be considered:

2.3.4.1. The FY slide is of little concern in respect to the file maintenance of requirements. Transactions updating a particular FY always identify that year. Transactions for a year that has been discarded will reject. Transactions for a new FY will be accepted and will override any data established by the FY slide. Individuals who enter transactions that change carry over in part A must realize that these fields have already been changed previously by the FY slide.

2.3.4.2. File maintenance is always processed before any subsequent changes that may be caused by: (a) the quarterly add-over, (b) the updated mass change file, or (c) the proposed to approved roll-up. Individuals making changes to the SEMMP master file must prepare these records in light of any of these subsequent changes.

2.3.5. Quarterly Add-over. This operation follows updating of the SEMMP master file. Automatically, on the first processing cycle of each quarter, the system selects to reposition the quantity completed and the quantity in work in part B. It adds the proposed quantity scheduled in for the quarter just completed to the quantity in work. It then subtracts the proposed quantity scheduled out for this quarter from the quantity in work and adds it to the quantity completed. The quarterly add-over assumes that the current FY is the third year in part B. The fourth quarter add-over must therefore be run at least one week before the FY slide. The first quarter add-over may be run on the same week as a FY slide or on any following week.

2.3.6. Contract USP Escalation. This process adjusts contract USPs in the last two years of mass change tables M and N and the last seven years of the SEMMP parts A and B. After the system processes the file maintenance, it multiplies the USPs by an inflation factor provided by HQ AFMC/LGIA to convert customer financial resources from current year dollars to budget year dollars. This action is initiated each year by the ALC G079 functional OPR at about the same time the organic rates are changed.

2.3.7. Mass Change Update. Data is next processed from the updated mass change file into the updated SEMMP master file. These changes are automatically processed every week and cannot be stopped. New master records can be updated the week they are established. Unless prevented by the override code, a mass change can overlay individual changes made by SEMMP file maintenance transactions.

2.3.8. Proposed to Approved Roll-up. When selected, this is the last operation performed on the SEMMP master file during the processing cycle. This roll-up affects all part A and B master records that do not have a "P" status code. On those qualifying master records the proposed data is moved to the approved line and the reason codes are blanked out. Data that has been incorrectly rolled from the proposed line to the approved line must be changed back on the next processing cycle. This roll-up affects all FYs. If the individual wants to roll-up selected FYs, this can be done one of two ways: One, allow the roll-up to occur and then adjust the approved line the next week; two, put a status P on the master record and adjust the approved line on the roll-up week. The local programmer must be notified by the ALC OPR to open G079 for input, when part A or B file maintenance changes will be submitted on the approved line.

2.4. Schedule Errors. The G079 system audits the proposed schedules in parts A and B of the SEMMP, to assure compatibility of the schedule.

2.4.1. The entire schedule in part A is audited one quarter at a time. A running total is kept that is continuously adding the schedule in to the carryover and subtracting the schedule out from the carryover. A negative value is the sign of a schedule error.

2.4.2. Three separate checks are made in part B. If there are not enough years in the master file to schedule the entire programmed quantity, the system will indicate a schedule error. The individual must tolerate this type of schedule error until the complete program can be scheduled. The checks are:

2.4.2.1. For each quarter, starting with the next quarter to be included in the quarterly add-over, the quantity in work is increased by the quantity scheduled in and decreased by the quantity scheduled out. A negative value is the sign of a schedule error.

2.4.2.2. The sum of the quantity completed, the quantity in work, and the quantity scheduled in for each quarter not included in a quarterly add-over is computed. If this sum does not match the quantity programmed, there is a schedule error.

2.4.2.3. The sum of the quantity completed and the quantity scheduled out for each quarter not included in a quarterly add-over is computed. If this value does not match the quantity programmed, there is a schedule error.

2.5. General PCN Structure. The general guidelines in this paragraph apply unless exceptions are described elsewhere in this instruction or are waived by the G079 review team.

2.5.1. A PCN in the G079 system must match an already established PCN in G072E, which is limited in scope to a single type aircraft or missile (normally the MDS), a single type of work, and a single DMBA customer. The work must also be in the same RGC, agency, and facility. All concurrent work on the same end item is reported in the same PCN. Work on aircraft belonging to several commands may be reported on the same PCN, if other header data permits it; however, work being funded by different DMBA customers must be reported against separate PCNs.

2.5.2. An aircraft or missile must be included in part A, section I, one time only. The set of header data in each master record applies to all of the aircraft contained within it. Part A, section II is used to show concurrent work on aircraft already included in section I. Breakouts for tasks such as paint do not have separate identifying PUCs. These are recorded in section II using the driving PUC with a note in the application field.

2.5.3. Modification installations reported in part B may be installed concurrently with any maintenance workload. However, if processing is required specifically to support a modification installation, it should be reported in part A, section II. When the modifications are installed as stand alone programs, any required processing is reported in part A, section I.

2.5.4. Part A and B schedules count total work packages, which, in most cases, is a count of aircraft. Each part A, section I schedule must include a standard flow time. This represents the average number of days the end item will be in work for the accomplishment of the entire PCN work package.

2.5.5. Work done by field teams is considered unprogrammed and therefore is accomplished under RGC B for aircraft and RGC D for missiles. If work that is normally performed in facility under RGC A is accommodated with a field team, it is reported under RGC B.

2.5.6. Practically all work is reported at the MDS level. Exceptions are few and are noted throughout the manual where they apply.

2.5.7. Many of the policies and procedures in this instruction are described as applicable to aircraft - RGCs A or B - but should be interpreted as including missiles also. Therefore, this manual is applicable to RGCs A and C for programmed workloads and RGCs B and D for unprogrammed workloads.

2.5.8. The PCNs assigned for file maintenance into the G079 must not duplicate any PCN carried in the G072E system for another program. The biweekly G079 interface overlays requirements on matching PCNs into G072E.

2.5.9. The purpose of the PUC is to define, in greater detail, the work that is being accomplished on a particular PCN. Both the G079 and the G072E use the PUCs which are defined in AFMCM 66-260, *Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (G072E)*, attachment 19. This attachment contains the PUC, title, unit of measure, description, and RGC application. In alphabetical order, the PUCs and the title of those applying to G079 programs are contained in attachment 7.

2.6. PDM and ACI. Aircraft and missiles receiving the same type work may be reported on the same PCN if they have the same MDS, customer code, RGC, agency, and facility. Modification installations on aircraft and missiles inducted for maintenance work will be reported under individual PCNs with cross reference to the maintenance PCN. The part A, section II master records are identified to each part A, section I master record by PUC and command. The application should describe the purpose of these records (e.g., strip/paint, etc.).

2.7. Contingency Maintenance. This term refers to those types of unprogrammed tasks that can only be scheduled after a problem is discovered. If there is a history of repeated occurrence, a contingency projection PCN is established to estimate the level of expected future requirement. When the work actually generates, money is transferred from the projection PCN to that PCN under which the workload will be funded and accomplished. Although most contingency maintenance is handled in this manner, engineering quality analysis is handled as described in paragraph 2.11.

2.7.1. Selecting the right PUC for contingency maintenance. Reference the PUC listing in attachment 7. Reference also AFMCM 66-260, attachment 19 for the final authority on PUC assignments, applications, and definitions. Work that can be considered aircraft damage repair (ADR) by definition, but costs less than $250,000 should be reported as repair under PUC H000A. This will keep smaller workloads from having to comply with the special reporting requirements of ADR. This $250,000 minimum includes all costs reported on the ADR Report. However, any damage repair with a total repair cost (inclusive of investment material cost, labor cost, etc.) of $250,000 or more, must be reported under PUC F0188 at the MDS level. The projected contingency should then be reduced by the same amount. The repair or ADR projection should include money to pay for evaluation and inspection along with the actual repair.

2.7.2. Projection PCN Setup:

2.7.2.1. Put each projection requirement in part A, section I. A projection requirement PCN should never have an entry in a part A, section II or part B.

2.7.2.2. Project the requirement at the weapon system level. Use a weapon system input designation even if there is only one MDS.

2.7.2.3. Use separate PCNs for each DMBA customer.

2.7.2.4. Project organic, interservice and contract workloads on different PCNs. Within each, select an agency where the bulk of the requirement is expected to be accomplished. For damage repair projections, this selection will determine the PCN assignment.

2.7.2.5. When more than one command is involved, either the command can be left blank or the seventh character of the PCN can be used to identify each command. The choice is based on the ease of determining the commands and upon the importance or size of the requirement.

2.7.2.6. If more than one organic SOR is involved, use a separate PCN for each. If more than one contract/interservice SOR is involved, use facility code UNK for unknown, or as an alternate, use the seventh character on the same PCN to identify each contract or interservice SOR.

2.7.2.7. Use a separate PCN for each different type of work.

2.7.2.8. Develop an input schedule that shows the approximate number of aircraft that will be inducted each year. If it is difficult to determine which of the quarters will have the anticipated input schedule, then the entire quantity can be shown in the fourth quarter. If the schedule is spread out by quarter, at the end of each quarter, the unused portion should be moved to a subsequent quarter in the same FY. Use reason code AG in each FY of the input schedule. Copy the quantities into the corresponding quarters of the output schedule and use the reason code in the output schedule to describe schedule changes.

2.7.2.9. Select a flow time that gives the average number of days each aircraft or missile will be in work.

2.7.2.10. For organic programs, enter the average unit DPSH and the rate that is compatible with the agency and input designation. When a projection contains both depot and depot field team requirements, separate PCNs should be used. Use the latest approved or projected rates available.

2.7.2.11. For contract or interservice programs enter the average USP which is expected to be paid to the contractors or interservice facility. Enter the DPSH that would be required if the work were done organically.

2.7.3. Actual Generation PCN Setup:

2.7.3.1. When work projected as a contingency actually generates, and if it is the driving workload on the affected aircraft, the workload is reported in part A, section I at the MDS level. Each unique combination of input designation, customer code, RGC, agency, and facility requires a different PCN. Command breakouts are reported by using the seventh character on the same PCN. Concurrent work can be included in part A, section II, or part B as long as the header data and schedule match the section I entries.

2.7.3.2. If a generated contingency is accomplished concurrently with another program and is not the driving workload, it is placed in section II of the PCN with the driving workload as long as the header data and schedule match.

2.7.3.3. Occasionally, it will not be possible to put all concurrent workloads under the same PCN. If the RGC differs, it is possible to carry concurrent workload in the same RGC as the driving workload under the driving workload's PCN. It is also possible that two tasks may be paid for by two different DMBA customers, or have different agencies or facilities. In these cases, that task which is not the driving workload must be carried in part A, section II of a new PCN. The application should specify the PCN with the driving workload.

2.7.3.4. Generated damage repair is carried in RGC B. Each damage repair should be scheduled in the earliest year it could be workloaded regardless of funding availability, and rescheduled into the next FY no later than September if it becomes certain that funding will not be provided.

2.7.4. Transfer from Contingency to Actual. It is sometimes necessary in a transfer from contingency to actual to change the flow time, which would normally impact the current FY only. In order to accomplish the transfer from contingency to actual properly, the contingency projection for the current FY may have to be moved from the basic PCN to a seventh character identification. This transfer during the current year to a seventh character preserves the requirements and flow time in the outyears. To accomplish this transfer, follow these procedures:

2.7.4.1. Determine whether the actual should be placed in section I or section II. Decide which existing PCN to place this requirement under; get a new PCN if necessary. Establish the actual by following the instructions in paragraph 5-13(b).

2.7.4.2. Subtract from the projection PCN, the number of aircraft being transferred to the actual PCN, even if the actual is in section II.

2.7.4.3. Determine the approximate number of flow days that has been added to the actual generation PCN. Change the average flow time on the actual PCN only if warranted. In this case, do not be concerned about the impact of this change on the outyears.

2.7.4.4. Change the flow time on the contingency PCN so that the projected number of flow days has been removed from it. This change should be made even if the flow time on the actual PCN was not changed. Since the projected schedule has been changed previously and the schedule adjustment impacts only the total flow days, this change is normally only a balancing factor.

2.7.4.5. Determine the amount of dollars needed to fund the actual. Adjust the organic DPSH or the contract USP so that approximately the same amount of dollars is removed from the projection PCN.

2.7.4.6. If it appears that the dollars on the contingency PCN are in excess of the generations expected, ask the G079 team to reduce or zero out the unused part. Also, determine if the outyear projections should be adjusted.

2.7.4.7. If there are insufficient dollars on the contingency PCN to cover requirements expected to generate throughout the balance of the FY, notify the local G079 OPR, who will make the request to the DMBA customers for your anticipated funding needs. Also, consider whether the current and/or outyear projections should be adjusted.

2.7.4.8. If the flow days in the contingency are not being absorbed at the same rate as the funding, then it becomes necessary to consider adjusting the flow time and schedule. If the schedule is changed, the organic DPSH or contract USP should be adjusted so that the dollar amount remains approximately the same. The flow time may be adjusted without prior approval as long as the funding needs are not affected. Also, the outyear projections should be checked to see if similar problems exist and if changes are required.

2.7.5. In advance of each G079 review, any generations from a contingency PCN must be documented on AFMC Form 461, **G079 Contingency Projections**, showing the actual PCN, command, agency, facility and amount. These forms must be provided at the review for use by the review team.

2.8. Depot Maintenance and Modification/Mainte-nance. These PUCs apply generally to cyclic depot maintenance on aircraft that are not on a PDM schedule. When ACI is done concurrently with one of these workloads it is reported on the ACI PCN. It is file maintained in part A, section II using PUC F0082, ACI. Special projects that do not fit anywhere else should not be reported under these PUCs. They should be reported under a PUC which is more general in application such as PUC F0100 for drop-in maintenance, PUC F0180 for fly-in maintenance, or PUC H000A for repair.

2.9. Modifications. All modification installations for aircraft and missiles are reported in the G079, part B.

2.9.1. Permanent Modifications. The requirement indicates an estimate of the dollars that will be needed to install these modifications. Requirements should be provided in the appropriate RGC for each MDS and agency. The type of work is always identified under PUC C000C. These PCNs must contain only the DPSH and price to process the aircraft and to install the modifications.

When estimating the flow time on the modification PCNs it is necessary to determine how the modifications will be installed. The maximum value that can be entered is the average number of days it would take to install one modification on a single end item. The minimum number of days that can be entered is 1, and there must be an entry of at least 1. The number of days in this estimate will be added to the total down time of the end item required for workloading. If a PCN was created solely to install a single modification on one end item, then the flow time is the number of days needed to do the single installation. If several modifications are installed at the same time on the same end item, then the flow time of the end item will likely be much less than if the modifications were installed separately. This is also true if one or more modifications can be installed concurrently with a maintenance program. Most programs consist of a combination of maintenance work and one or more modification installations per end item. This necessitates that the estimate of flow time for each modification installation must take into consideration the concurrency of the rest of the package.

2.9.2. Safety and Nonsafety Modifications. This paragraph covers the minimum information that must be entered into G079 for safety and nonsafety modification installations. This information is entered into the part B records only.

2.9.2.1. The individual assigning the PCN must be aware that the PCN is based on the pseudo code established in G072E. This person must also be familiar with RGC and customer applications. For the definitions and applications of the RGCs, reference AFMCR 66-40, *Policies and Procedures for Customers of the Depot Maintenance Service, Air Force Industrial Fund (DMS, AFIF),* attachment 2, and for customer codes reference attachment 4, this instruction. For example, if the modification installation is to be accomplished by field team, RGC B applies. Modification installations being accomplished concurrently with maintenance workloads in fixed facilities must be accomplished under RGC A and must be identified by modification number. No part A records are entered. Control and reporting is at MDS level and the data is entered on the proposed line

2.9.2.2. Because there are no part A records established on modification installations performed concurrently with maintenance, the G079 system does not know the type of work on these PCNs. The individual establishing a pseudo code record in G072E must enter PUC C000C for modifications. When G079 does not send G072E a PUC in the PCN summary interface, the G072E system assumes that its PUC for that PCN is correct. When modification is the only effort scheduled, a part A record must be established using PUC D000B to reflect the installation schedule. Processing hours and dollars should be shown, if required.

2.9.2.3. Safety and nonsafety modification installation requirements are entered in G079 as soon as the mod has been approved by the CCB, a PMD has been issued, and the P3A document has been approved. The SPD is responsible for the accuracy of the information that is file maintained.

2.9.2.4. The modification number is developed as shown in the examples in attachment 3.

2.10. Partially and Fully Completed Modifications. The status code C is used to suppress records of partially completed mods from printing in the A/B/X report. The completed/canceled date in table R controls the removal of fully completed or canceled modifications from the SEMMP. The procedures for using these fields are as follows:

2.10.1. Each year the PMS should review all of the PCNs on which a modification is being installed. All B records that have schedules indicating that the last end item will be inducted by the end of the FY should be identified at this review. The PMS should file maintain modification status code C on these part B records. This will prevent these modification installations from being included in the part A/B/X and part X reports while allowing them to be included in all other products and interfaces.

2.10.2. The PMS should be especially watchful of production counts on modifications that are nearing full completion. As soon as the last aircraft or missile has been produced, enter a mod status code C for all part B records against that modification. This will prevent those records from printing in the part A/B/X report, but does not delete the records from the SEMMP master file. When the modification is fully completed and has no funds remaining in any FY, it may be deleted. To remove the record from the master file, the PMS must enter a completed/canceled date in table R. This date must be at least 25 days after the date on which the transaction is processed. On the first processing cycle following this date the records will be deleted from the SEMMP master file.

2.10.3. All part B records for kit proofs and trial installations are handled the same way as above

2.10.4. On PCNs where modifications are the only work being done, a situation can occur where all part B records have modification status code C. When this happens, maintenance status code C may be file maintained on the part A records. These must be retained until all part B records have been deleted. New modifications may be added to these PCNs by blanking out the maintenance status code and adjusting the requirement.

2.11. Trial Installations and Kit Proofs. For approved depot level modifications, both trial installations and kit proofs must be separately identifiable by MDS in part B.

2.11.1. Trial Installations. Report these in part B using a PCN seventh character "P." If the aircraft are down for concurrent depot level work other than EQA, establish the part B record. If the trial installation is not concurrent, establish it in part B under its own PCN. Include a part A, section I record with a schedule and flow time. Do not use PCN seventh character "P" on a part A record.

2.11.2. Kit Proofs. Report kit proofs in part B using a PCN seventh character "K." Include the same information as required for any production installation. If the aircraft are down for other concurrent depot level work, use a new PCN. When there is no concurrent work, establish a part A, section I record with a schedule, processing, if any, and flow time. With concurrent work, there is generally no need to establish a new part A record. If processing is involved, it should be put in section II. Never use PCN seventh character "K" on a part A record. If EQA is the only concurrent work, follow the procedure for no concurrent work and put the EQA in part A, section II of an EQA PCN.

2.12. Program Start and End Dates. The dates for the proposed schedule are included in Part B. Format for the dates is YYQ, which represents a combination of FY and fiscal quarter. These dates show the FY and quarter when the first and last end item was inducted or produced. Whenever possible, the G079 system automatically assigns the dates when a schedule is established or changed. When it becomes necessary to assign dates other than the ones provided by the system, such assignment must be done manually. The procedures for automatic assignment of dates are as follows:

2.12.1. Scheduled In-Start Date. The sum of the quantities scheduled in for each quarter included in a quarterly add-over is totaled. Next, the quantity in work is subtracted from this total. If the difference is the quantity completed, the first end item is still on the schedule and the scheduled in-start date is the FY and quarter when it is scheduled.

2.12.2. Scheduled In-End Date. If there are no schedule errors, the last end item is still shown on the schedule and the scheduled in-end date is the FY and quarter when this last item is scheduled.

2.12.3. Scheduled Out-Start Date. The sum of the quantities scheduled out for each quarter included in a quarterly add-over is computed. If the result is the quantity completed, the first end item is still on the schedule and the scheduled out-start date is the FY and quarter when it is scheduled.

2.12.4. Scheduled Out-End Date. If there are no schedule errors, the last end item is still shown on schedule and the scheduled out-end date is the FY and quarter when it is scheduled.

2.13. EQA. All EQA, under PUC F0022, accomplished on aircraft airframes, which excludes EQA on exchangeables that are subsequently installed on aircraft, is reported in G079 as follows:

2.13.1. Establish PCNs for each unique combination of customer code, agency, and facility. Always file maintain the weapon system input designation, such as C130 or F111, and RGC B.

2.13.2. If EQA is the only work being done on a group of aircraft that have matching header data, enter them on one part A, section I master record. If more than one command is involved, use one part A, section I master record for each.

2.13.3. If EQA is being done concurrently with other work, file maintain it in part A, section II of an EQA PCN. If more than one command is involved, use one part A, section II master record for each. If, within a command, multiple driving workloads exist, use a part A, section II master record for each. Enter the PCN that contains the driving workload in the application block and adjust the flow time on that PCN. If, within a command, multiple driving workloads exist but their flow times are not affected by the EQA, consolidate the EQAs on one part A, section II master record.

2.13.4. If an EQA PCN shows a history of repeated occurrence, establish a contingency projection at the weapon system level. Move actual generations into section I or II as described in the above paragraph, otherwise, treat the contingency as prescribed in paragraph 2.7. Since any EQA PCN can have a contingency projection added to it, it would be appropriate to reserve the six digit PCN for this purpose.

2.13.5. A single EQA PCN contains the total requirement for a given combination of weapon system, customer, agency, and facility. All master records in the PCN are identified by a weapon system input designation even if the weapon system has only one MDS. A stand-alone EQA in section I and a concurrent EQA in section II can be on the same EQA PCN, but concurrent EQA is never reported on the same PCN with another workload. Thus, EQA can always be reported at the weapon system level, and can be concurrent with an RGC A workload or with a workload funded by another customer. If program authority has been applied to an EQA PCN based on a contingency projection, it is never necessary to reprogram that money when an actual workload generates.

2.13.6. Modifications are never installed using an EQA PCN. If modifications and EQA are the only work being done, report the modifications on a separate PCN in PUC C000C, (modification) and report the EQA in part A, section II on an EQA PCN.

2.14. Use of Proposed and Approved Lines. In parts A and B the proposed line should always reflect the latest MRRB and CCB approved figures in DPSH. The proposed line may be changed if a change request has been submitted to the MRRB, or an action has been resubmitted to the CCB. In this case, the change should be identified with a status code P. If the MRRB or CCB approval is obtained between the postreview cycle and the prereview cycle, the P status code may be removed. If it is not removed, the G079 review team will direct disposition of the change. Exceptions to this policy, unless documented elsewhere in this instruction, must be approved or overridden by the G079 review team before any file maintenance is submitted. Contingency projections should be allowed to roll up from the proposed to approved line unless otherwise directed by the review team.

Chapter 3

COMPUTER PRODUCTS

3.1. Types of Products. The term "products" covers microfiche, hard copies and video display of the G079 system. Most of the G079 products contain modification and maintenance program requirements and/or program progress. Some G079 products are intended primarily to assist those who input information to the system.

3.2. Product Group Descriptions. The G079 products are structured into four major groups: the SEMMP group, the Programmed Depot Maintenance/ Modification Projections group, the ALC Approved Modification/Maintenance Program (AMMP) group, and the group of tables which support the other three groups. Most of the products are produced at the ALC, and contain information on programs managed at that ALC. Some products, however, combine information from all ALCs. All product information may be viewed on-line via CA-DISPATCH. Any organization with requirements which cannot be satisfied by existing products or a data query should contact HQ AFMC/LGIA.

3.2.1. The first of the four product groups is the SEMMP. All information input to the G079 system is collected in a data file called the SEMMP master file, where it is structured and output in the various SEMMP products. A complete description of the SEMMP and the SEMMP master file is provided in chapter 2. A description of each of the products output from the SEMMP is in paragraph 3.3.

3.2.2. The second product group is the Programmed Depot Maintenance/Modification Projections group, which contains the daily average number of aircraft in work for depot level maintenance and modifications. This group takes the input schedules and flow days from the SEMMP master file, and computes and portrays the average number of aircraft in work for each quarter of the current FY and the following six years. The computations produce reasonably good, though not precise, estimates for the user. The following will afford an idea of how G079 computes average quantities in work:

3.2.2.1. The simplest case is for aircraft whose flow time is 90 days or less. Half of the work is allocated to the quarter in which the aircraft is inducted and the other half to the quarter in which the aircraft is produced.

3.2.2.2. Programmed aircraft flow time of more than 90 days is broken into three parts. Half of an aircraft is assigned to the quarter in which it is inducted. A whole airplane is assigned to the quarters in which it is in work but not produced. Half an airplane is assigned to the quarter in which it is produced.

3.2.2.3. A completely different approach is used for contingency projections, because of the uncertainty as to when this work will actually generate. The procedure calls for computing the total “aircraft down” days for a FY, spreading them evenly over the FY, and then converting them back to aircraft in work. When this is done in the current FY, only the time remaining is considered.

3.2.2.4. Totals are provided by MDS and weapon system for each PUC and owning command. Quantities of less than 9.5 are accurate to the nearest tenth of an airplane. Larger quantities are accurate to the nearest whole airplane. If the quantity is zero, it is left blank. When 0.0 is printed, the quantity is greater than zero but less than 0.05.

3.2.3. The third product group, called the ALC AMMP group, produces only one product (A-G079.-R07-WK-8RJ), which contains the depot level maintenance and modification programs from an individual ALC. Maintenance programs are listed in MDS sequence, and modification programs are listed first by MDS, then by mod number. The program schedules are broken down by quarter for the current FY and two outyears. A FY total is provided for a third outyear. USAF programs are identified by the owning command, activity, and type of work. AFSAC programs are identified by record control number and type of work. FMS programs are by FMS case and type of work. The AMMP contains a master schedule plus scheduled out quantities, carry over at the beginning of the reporting period, and the quantity of aircraft in work at the end of each quarter.

3.2.4. The tables supporting the G079 system are grouped into two categories: the combined tables tape listing and the mass change file report.

3.2.4.1. The combined tables tape listing contains information applicable to the reason code, input designation, and facility code tables used for identifying programs in the G079 system. This information is updated by HQ AFMC/LGI as required.

3.2.4.2. The mass change file report contains DPSH, labor efficiency, contract USPs, organic DPSH rates, and modification number information. The data is file maintained by the PMS or mod manager at the ALC, and is mechanically applied throughout the SEMMP.

3.3. Description and Usage of G079 Products. G079 products, and the information output from G079 to other systems, are used by organizations throughout the Air Force. Listed here are the products output directly from the G079 system, and a short explanation of the data portrayed and the normal (or most frequent) use of that particular product. G079 products are commonly referred to by the third element in their PCN; for example, the A-G079-J01-TU-8TD product is referred to as simply “The J01.”

3.3.1. A-G079-J01-WK-8JJ (Maintenance and Modification Programs). This is the most often used and also the most widely used product of the G079 system. The J01 shows the details of the depot maintenance and modification install projects from an ALC. The information is arranged in an orderly fashion, so that whomever is reading it can quickly locate the particular information he needs. The information in the J01 is sorted first by MDS, then by PCN. For each PCN, the J01 shows a wealth of information, including the specific work to be done, where it will be done, who will do it, when it will be done, how much it will cost per aircraft, the total cost per FY, who owns the aircraft, and who will pay for the work being done. The report shows the entire project or program as it was approved by the customer, and also shows any adjustments to the program by the program manager, and his reason for making them. The J01 divides the information for each PCN into three parts; part A, Depot Maintenance; part B, Modification schedule Detail; and part X, Summary. The person inputting the information may divide part A into two sections in order to show even more detail; section I will then show the primary maintenance task which caused the aircraft be input into depot status, and section II will show any other maintenance which will be performed concur-rently. Part B shows the installation requirements for an approved mod. If more than one modification is to be installed, there will be a part B for each mod. It must be noted that part B shows only the DPSH and costs for the actual installation of the mod kit; the processing costs of bringing the aircraft into the depot are shown in part A, section I. Part X summarizes the data in parts A and B.

3.3.2. A-G079-J03-WK-8JJ (SEMMP Part X). This product is output monthly, and is a reprint of the J01 part X Summary information. This product is used by those who need program information, but do not require the detail contained in the J01 part A and part B.

3.3.3. A-G709-J05-WK-8JJ (SEMMP PCN Cross Reference). This product contains the same information as the J01, only in a different sequence. In the J05, the PCNs are grouped by weapon system, rather than by MDS, as they are in the J01.

3.3.4. A-G079-J07-WK-8JJ (Part X Cross Refer-ence). This product provides complete data on each mod PCN in the J01 by cross referencing the mod PCN to all part A PCNs associated with it. This allows the user to find complete data on a mod which may be listed in the J01 under several separate PCNs.

3.3.5. A-G079-L01-WK-8LD (Maintenance and Modification DPEM Summary). This product summarizes the requirements by DMBA customer. The L01 is separated into four parts; the first three parts (called parts C1, C2, and C3) show DPSH and costs for the current year and two outyears, broken out by organic, contract, interservice, and joint service programs. Part C1 divides the data into two groups, USAF programs and ILP programs, and reports the data within each group by MDS. Part C2 takes the information in part C1, and further subdivides it by DMBA customer. Note that part C2 does not show any information for customer code 2 (AFSAC) or M (FMS), so the total workload reflected in part C2 will not add up to the total workload in part C1. Part C3 totals all the data in part C1 by MD, and gives totals for aircraft and missiles. Part C4 provides grand totals for all maintenance and mods for the ALC, divided only by USAF and ILP.

3.3.6. A-G079-R01-WK-8RD (Maintenance Schedules by Command). This product summarizes the schedule information in part A of the SEMMP, sorts it by MDS, and divides it into part A, section I and part A, section II, just as the J01 does. The R01 shows the schedule by quarter for the current year and the next year, and annually for the outyears. The “type work” in a section II record, and the “reason” for a program change in the R01 is derived from any one of the component schedules summarized in this product, and may not apply to the entire schedule. To find out what work is truly being done, and what the real reason is for changes to a particular program, refer to the J01.

3.3.7. A-G079-R03-WK-8RF (Modification Schedule and Cost Detail). This product portrays details of modification programs only. It is divided into two parts, called the part E5 and the part E6.

3.3.7.1. Part E5 sequences the information first by MDS, then by a USAF/ILP breakout and then by modification number. For each such combination, the R05 will separately show each mod schedule and the cost data for that mod. The installation schedules are listed two different ways. The first listing summarizes them by owning command, and the second listing summarizes them by four agency groupings: organic, contract, interservice, and joint service. There is also a total schedule which appears after the last command schedule which provides the total programmed, completed, and in work quantities for the current year and six outyears.

3.3.7.2. Following the last page of part E5, a page for part E6 provides the combined MDS, USAF/ILP breakout, and modification number information. The first section on this page is a reprint of the total installation schedules from part E5 broken out by type schedule. Following this is a summary of the costs associated with acquiring and installing the modification. Under each requirement code (see attachment 6) are the contractor, program lead-time in months, type of contract, and the BPAC. When quantities are important, such as for group A kits, a unit cost and quantity are also provided. Modification installation costs, separated as organic, contract, interservice, and joint service, are printed after the acquisition program costs. The next item on the report is a cost summary that accumulates by BP and, in some cases, by BPAC. The last entry is a grand total by FY.

3.3.8. A-G079-R05-WK-8RH (Modification Schedule and Cost Summary). This product is formatted the same as the E6 pages of the R03 product. The difference is that the data in the R05 is summarized by type equipment and MD, rather than by MDS. This allows all USAF or ILP requirements for a given mod on a given weapon system to be displayed on a single page.

3.3.9. A-G079-H02-WK-8HG (DPEM Summaries). This product is divided into four sections, called parts F1 through F4. All of them contain total quantities, hours, and dollars for the current year plus the next three years. Parts F1 and F3 include O&I level modifications; parts F2 and F4 do not.

3.3.9.1. Part F1, Maintenance DPEM Summary by Source, contains maintenance program requirements summarized by customer, MDS, type work, and agency. Totals by agency summarize the various types of work in each different customer code/MDS combination. These totals are accumulated to give grand totals by agency for each customer.

3.3.9.2. Part F2, Maintenance DPEM Summary by Facility, contains maintenance program requirements summarized by facility, MDS, type work, and customer. Subtotals are given for each MDS within a facility. Grand totals are given for each facility.

3.3.9.3. Part F3, Modification Installation DPEM Summary by Source, contains modification installation program requirements summarized by customer, MDS, and agency. Totals by agency are provided for each customer.

3.3.9.4. Part F4, Modification Installation DPEM Summary by Facility, contains modification installation program requirements summarized by facility, MDS, and customer. Totals are provided for each facility.

3.3.10. A-G079-H01-WK-8HD (Modification Pro-gram Summary). This product lists modification installation schedules by MDS and modification number. It portrays the modification description and the proposed schedule for the current year and the next two years. These are broken into five agency categories: (1) depot (organic), (2) depot field team, (3) contract, (4) contract team, and (5) all others. It has the quantities programmed, completed, and in work.

3.3.11. A-G079-W02-WK-8W9 (Modification Num-ber Summary). This product is sequenced by type equipment, MD, and modification number. For each of these combinations, the agency groupings (depot or contract), programmed, completed, and in work quantities, and the installation schedules are listed by MDS and PCN. The schedules are shown by quarter for the current FY and by FY for seven outyears. Each MDS has schedule totals, and each modification has grand totals by MD.

3.3.12. A-G079-E02-WK-8ET (Part Y1-Y4, ALC DPEM Stratification). This group of four reports provides total DPSH and costs for maintenance and modification installation programs for an individual ALC. The four reports contain the same information, but each report formats it differently, so that the reader can see totals by RGC, DMBA customer (called “funding user” in the report), agency group, or owning command.

3.3.13. A-G079-W01-HY-8WG (Part Y5-Y8, A-G079.-W01-HY-8WG). This product further summarizes the information in the E02 product, and combines data from all ALCs to give the total requirement for each DMBA customer.

3.3.14. A-G079-S01-WK-8SG (ALC PDM/Mod Projections). This product is output from the PDM/Mod Projections group described in paragraph 3.2.2., and shows the average number of aircraft in depot during each quarter for seven years, beginning with the current year. The S01 reports information from one ALC, and sorts the information first by MDS and then by type work.

3.3.15. A-G079-S02-HY-8SG (PDM/Mod Projections). This product is the same as the S01, but shows information for all ALCs.

3.3.16. A-G079-R07-WK-8RJ (ALC AMMP Report). This product is produced by the AMMP described in paragraph 3.2.3., and shows the user all the information in the AMMP. This is the most seldom used product output by the G079, because in essence, it is a combination of the H01, H02, W02, and W01 products, which are more easily read and contain more concise information than the R07.

3.3.17. A-G079-Z03-LP-8ML (Distribution Master List). This product is the official distribution listing of all recipients of G079 products from an individual ALC. The G079 system will not produce the interface tapes to overlay information to other systems, nor will it produce labels for sending products to the people who need them unless the correct information is coded on this listing. The Z03 is normally distributed only to the local programmer and the local G079 OPR, because it is maintained and updated by the local OPR, and is monitored by the local programmer.

3.3.18. A-G079-Z02-WK-8ML (Weekly Distribution Report). This is the product which shows all the G079 products, who gets them, how often they get them, and in what medium they get them. This product, like the Z03, is normally distributed only to the local G079 OPR and the local programmer, and is maintained by the local G079 OPR. As mentioned in paragraph 3.1., some G079 products are intended primarily to assist those who input information into the system. These products are:

3.3.18.1. A-G079-Z04-WK-8MP (Microfiche Distribution Report). This checklist is used by data services and microfilm services personnel to assure all G079 microfiche reports have been produced and distributed.

3.3.18.2. A-G079-Z05-WK-8MP (Distribution File Maintenance Report). This product is distributed to the local programmer and to the local G079 OPR, to show them any changes made to the Z01 during the past week.

3.3.18.3. A-G079-Z01-WK-8ML (Product Distrbution Checklist). This checklist is used each week by the data services personnel, to assure that the system has produced all the G079 paper products required.

3.3.18.4. A-G079-B01-WK-8BF (Mass Change File Maintenance Report). Shows all transactions against the mass change tables during the past week. It portrays each transaction and provides a short message telling the person who input the transaction either that the transaction was input successfully or providing the reason that the transaction was unsuccessful.

3.3.18.5. A-G079-T02-TU-8TD (Table Tape Listing File Maintenance Report). This product lists any changes made to the -T01 product. It is only seen by the OPR AT HQ AFMC, because he is the only person who inputs changes to the T01 product.

3.3.18.6. A-G079-E03-WK-8EY (SEMMP File Maintenance Report). This product shows all transactions input to the SEMMP during the past week. Each transaction is portrayed as a single line entry, showing what information was input in which field. A short message is displayed to the right of each entry. If erroneous or incompatible data was input, or if needed information was omitted, the transaction will reject, and an asterisk will be displayed above the field which needs to be corrected. This report will also display informative messages that result from invalid conditions in the master file.

3.3.18.7. A-G079-E01-WK-8ER (SEMMP File Maintenance Master List). This product is a listing of all master records that were changed during the past week. There are no remarks or error messages on this product.

3.3.18.8. A-G079-E04-WK-8ER (SEMMP File Maintenance Master Report). This product contains all of the information that is in the SEMMP master file. The file sequence is the same as the J01. All information is printed exactly the way it appears on the master. Any change to the information in a master record will generate a change page on that week for this product.

3.3.18.9. A-G079-T01-TU-8TD (Table Tape Listing). Produced only when requested by the AFMC G079 OPR. It is a formatted list of the information in the combined tables tape. The tables listed in this product are:

3.3.18.9.1. The reason code table associates a narrative description with each valid reason code that may be used in the SEMMP master file. A copy of this table may be found in attachment 5.

3.3.18.9.2. The input designation table gives several elements of information that are associated with each valid input designation. These elements include the ALC code (which is the third position of the PCN), output code, type of equipment, report designation (which converts the input designation into a more readable form), BP status designation, system management code, system design, and programmed code. The ALC code shown essentially divides this table into five parts with each part being used only by the ALC indicated by that code. Many G079 products are sorted into report designation sequence. Upon inspection, the user will note that those products are not actually sorted by their report designation but by the output code in this table instead. This requires that output codes and report designations maintain a one-to-one relationship. In some cases, several input designations have the same output codes. When this occurs, the report designation for that output code attempts to show all of the associated input designations. In the reports, these particular items will either be ordered by a more minor key or summarized together. The system management code in this table is used to match the G079 and H103 data; the programmed MDS is used to match the G079 and K008 data; and the system design is used to match with table R, the mod number table. Primarily, the remaining fields are used in sequencing the various G079 products.

3.3.18.9.3. The facility code table associates a short title with each facility code that may be used in the SEMMP master file.

3.3.19. A-G079-B02-WK-8BF (Mass Change File Report). A listing of the contents of the G079 mass change tables. Its major sequencing keys are table identification, type of equipment, system design, and facility, respectively. The minor keys vary among the different tables. The tables contain DPSH, contract USPs, and organic DPSH rates plus associated reason codes, which are all used to build the SEMMP master records. More importantly, when data in the tables change, the new information is mechanically distributed throughout the SEMMP master file thus saving the need to change each individual record. The data displayed covers three consecutive FYs, beginning with the current year. The "straightline" code causes any selected one of the FYs data to be automatically straightened into the remaining outyears in the SEMMP master file.

3.3.19.1. In Table K, Maintenance DPSH, the minor keys are the PUCs, type of work, and an optional input designation code. This report includes the proposed DPSH, labor efficiency, and the DPSH. The DPSH is used on any qualifying maintenance program with matching keys.

3.3.19.2. In Table L, Modification DPSH, the minor keys are the modification number followed by an optional input designation. This report includes the proposed DPSH, labor efficiency, and the DPSH. The DPSH is used on any qualifying modification installation program with matching keys. The DPSH does not include processing. When a modification is installed concurrently with a maintenance program, the processing time is normally absorbed by the maintenance program. When several modifications are installed at the same time but not in conjunction with any maintenance program, the processing is incurred only once. If a field team is sent to a base to install a modification, then the processing time is normally paid for by the base. In the G079, processing is reported as a maintenance expense, which allows a constant DPSH to be reported for the installation of a modification regardless of how or where it is being accomplished.

3.3.19.3. In Table M, Contract Maintenance Unit Sales Prices, the minor keys are PUC and type of work followed by an optional input designation. The proposed USP is used on any qualifying contract maintenance program with matching keys.

3.3.19.4. In Table N, Contract Modification Unit Sales Prices, the minor keys are the modification number followed by an optional input designation. The proposed USP is used on any qualifying contract modification installation program with matching keys.

3.3.19.5. In Table P, Organic DPSH Rates, the minor keys are agency, RGC, and an optional input designation. This report includes DPSH and DPSH rates, which are used on any qualifying maintenance or modification program with matching keys.

3.3.19.6. Table R, Modification Number Table, is the source for the modification description throughout the G079 system. It contains data on modification identity in support of part B file maintenance. The elements include the type equipment, system design, modification number, modification description, H103 indicator, completed/canceled date, K004/RDB indicator, and comments. These fields will print in the SEMMP file maintenance master for the part B record. The elements are called from this table when needed. An entry for a modification must appear in table R before any B record can be established. If it is not established in table R, any transactions containing that particular mod number will reject.

Chapter 4

TABLES AND TABLE USAGE

4.1. Programmed Tables . These tables are used by the system to verify and decode information entered on G079 transactions. Some of these tables are included in attachment 8 and others are discussed in those tables that describe file maintenance preparation. Be careful about using similar information from tables in other instructions, as sometimes the G079 allows only a subset of a range of values that are acceptable in other data systems. For example, the SEMMP accepts only RGCs A, B, C and D; the other systems that interface use all RGCs. All programmed table changes require system changes. Requests for changing these tables must be sent to HQ AFMC/LGIA for consideration.

4.2. External Data Tables.

4.2.1. The product distribution master list (A-G079.-Z03-WK-8MP), described in paragraph 3.3.17, is an external data table containing the mailing addresses of all recipients of G079 products from a particular ALC. The ALC G079 OPR is authorized to make the required table changes for products being distributed locally but HQ AFMC/LGIA must authorize any changes affecting off base distribution.

4.2.2. The reason code, input designation, and facility code tables are also external data tables. These are included on the combined tables tape and in the tables tape listing described in paragraph 3.3.19.9. Although they serve much the same purpose as the programmed tables, they are changed in a different manner.

4.2.2.1. The normal procedure for changing these tables is: the local G079 OPR sends change requests directly to HQ AFMC/LGIA. If it is a request for establishing new reason codes, it must also state what each will be used for. New input designations should be formatted according to the instructions in attachment 11. Requests for new facility codes must include the name and location of the facility. If HQ AFMC/LGIA approves the requested codes, they will forward the new codes to OL MSG/SNM for updating the master table. After updating, OL-AC MSG/SNM will provide a new combined tables tape to all ALCs.

4.2.2.2. If it is necessary to expedite actions for a post review processing cycle and with the approval of the G079 review team, the local G079 OPR may request a local programmer to update these tables. When this is done at an ALC other than OC-ALC, OL-AC MSG/SNM must follow-up to make the change permanent to the master combined tables tape.

4.3. Mass Change Tables. A single input to these tables will cause universal changes to the DPSH, contract USPs, and organic DPSH rates on the SEMMP master records. Table R, the mod number table is slightly different and is discussed in paragraph 3.3.20.6. These mass changes are file maintained by the buyer PMS responsible for SEMMP file maintenance of the associated weapon system.

4.3.1. Two G079 products are available to provide information useful to file maintain the mass change tables. These are:

4.3.1.1. The Mass Change File Report (A-G079.-B02-WK-8BF), described in paragraph 3.3.20, lists the current contents of each mass change table. This report contains the transaction column

numbers where all the data is entered except the table ID in column 1 and the type equipment in column 2. It also indicates which entries were established or revised on the most recent update.

4.3.1.2. The Mass Change File, File Maintenance Report (A-G079.-B01-WK-8BF), described in paragraph 3.3.19.4, contains all transactions that were submitted during the week. It provides a transaction image and an appropriate message, as well as all the information that was deleted from the mass change file during the week it was produced.

4.3.2. The table in figure 4.1 aligns the elements in the mass change tables with the associated SEMMP changes. The instructions for preparing the file maintenance transactions are available in tables A6-5 through A6-10. These transactions will delete, establish, or revise mass change records with keys that match the information in columns 1-24. There is little opportunity to use special characters in any of these transactions except in the comment field, which is free form. The numeric data entered in columns 32-65 of these transactions do not require leading zeros but will accept them. Note, a pound sign cannot be used to blank out any entry of tables K through P.

Figure 4.1. Mass Change Table

TABLE	AFFECTED SEMMP DATA
K	DPSH in SEMMP in Part A
L	DPSH in SEMMP in Part B
M	Contract USP in SEMMP in Part A
N	Contract USP in SEMMP in Part B1
P	Organic DPSH rates
R	Modification Number in Part B1

4.3.3. When establishing mass change records, enter the data through the year to be straightened. For example, if the straight-line code is 2, it is not necessary to enter data for the third FY. When it is necessary to revise the mass change records, enter the straight-line code only if you want to change the code that is currently established in the record. Then treat all of the data that applies to one FY as applying to all subsequent FYs contained in the SEMMP. You cannot revise data to any FY that lies beyond the FY that has been straightened. Remember, only mass change records can be applied to multiple FYs. If you require other than mass changes, you must make changes individually for each year. No data entries are required beyond column 30 when you are deleting mass change records.

4.3.4. Data that can be mass changed should be established as soon as possible, even prior to establishing the SEMMP master records against which the mass changes apply. The data will be overlaid into the SEMMP record when it is established. Each SEMMP master record is eligible to obtain data from a mass change record if the keys in both records match. The keys must match columns 1-24 of the mass change transaction. Once a matching record is found, the information transfer is controlled by two codes: (1) the straight-line code in the mass change record, and (2) the override code in the SEMMP master record. The straightline code specifies which of the three years in the mass change record will be entered into all subsequent years in the SEMMP master record. The override code can

prevent this either in part or entirely by specifying which year in the SEMMP master record is the first year that can accept data. The current year is always designated as number 1.

4.3.5. This process works without regard to the schedule in the SEMMP master record. While all DPSH, USP, and DPSH rates will print in the SEMMP file maintenance master, the information will print in the SEMMP part A/B/X report only when the schedule in quantity is greater than zero and the rules for printing proposed and approved data permit it.

4.3.6. While mass changes can only update the proposed line in the SEMMP, they can be rolled to the approved line whenever the normal proposed to approved roll-up is processed. The print suppression rules applying to the SEMMP Part A/B/X will prevent unneeded information from printing. This saves considerable amount of file maintenance on schedule changes. To the user of the SEMMP Part A/B/X, it appears that the DPSH, USP, and the DPSH rate are being changed concurrently with the schedule. This effect is achieved without having to submit any card code 1 or 4 transactions. As long as the data in the SEMMP is current, none of these would have to change along with each schedule change.

4.3.7. It is possible to have two mass change records match the same SEMMP master record. This would occur when one of them has an input designation while the other does not. In this case, the entry with the input designation is used. This allows a DPSH, USP, or DPSH rate to be established for an entire weapon system and selectively overridden for specific MDSs.

4.3.8. Reason codes will overlay into the SEMMP only against the applicable DPSH, USP, or DPSH rate. The following criteria are used:

4.3.8.1. If the reason code in the SEMMP is not blank, it will be overlaid.

4.3.8.2. If the reason code in the SEMMP is blank, it will be overlaid only if the approved data in the SEMMP is not zero and it differs from the proposed figure.

4.3.9. Table R, the mod number table, is handled somewhat differently than the other mass change tables. To establish, delete, or revise a record in table R, the record must match the data in columns 1-17 of the transaction. Keep in mind that you are establishing, changing or deleting the record in the table R itself; not the records it affects. To establish a B record in the SEMMP master file, the mod number must first be established on table R; otherwise, any transactions containing that mod number will reject. A mod can be deleted from the B records in the SEMMP master file by using the completed/canceled date in table R. A Julian date (yyddd) that is at least 25 days after the date on which the transaction will be processed should be entered in columns 60-64. On the first processing cycle after this date passes, the records will be deleted from the master file. If a completed/canceled date is entered in error, it can be blanked out by entering a # in column 60. This is the only field in the mass change tables that will accept a #. To delete a record from table R, follow the guidelines in attachment 8. When deleting a record, only information in columns 1-17 and the change code (D in column 30) are required.

Chapter 5

THE G079 (SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION/MAINTENANCE PROGRAM) REVIEW

5.1. Introduction. A review is conducted annually to discuss aircraft and missile depot maintenance programs, with emphasis on programs funded with EEIC 541 and 542, to ensure that only justified and approved programs are included in the budget submissions. These programs are reviewed jointly by HQ USAF, the HQ AFMC, DMBA customers, and ALC personnel involved in managing the programs. This review provides a forum to discuss issues, resolve problems, and establish an Air Force position on logistics tasks and goals, and supports the financial plan and the POM for each of the DMBA customers.

5.2. Review Team Composition. The basic members of the G079 review team are from HQ USAF/LG, the DMBA customers, HQ AFMC, and their supporting staffs. Other organizations may request representation on the review team by contacting either HQ USAF/LGSY or HQ AFMC/LGI. Those wishing to receive prereview and postreview products may do so by following the procedures in chapter 3, section A. Those not attending the review, but with a need to know what transpired, may request minutes from the appropriate focal point.

5.3. The Review Team Leaders. HQ USAF and HQ AFMC will each designate a person to represent the collective interests of their organizations. These people are responsible for the overall success of the review. Their job includes participating in the opening remarks and the outbrief, providing guidance, interpreting policy, and ensuring that the review flows smoothly and efficiently.

5.4. The Chairperson. HQ AFMC designates a G079 review chairperson for each ALC's review. The chairperson will normally be the HQ MRRB Secretariat assigned to that ALC. This person is responsible for chairing the meeting, ensuring an orderly meeting flow, and seeing that all of the agenda business is conducted on schedule. The chairperson also collects the action items provided by the review team and consolidates them into the minutes of the meeting in the format shown at the end of this chapter. If problems are encountered, the chairperson elevates them to the team leader for resolution.

5.5. Discussion Items. The review team meets with PMSs and other persons from the ALC who are familiar with the programs being reviewed. The discussion items that the ALC normally prepares for the review are:

5.5.1. The status of financial resources that have been provided for the depot level maintenance programs. Because of the high visibility of these programs, timely obligation of these financial resources is of prime importance in preventing subsequent reductions in these programs. EEIC 541 and 542 financial resource managers will always be available to address problems of timely obligation of these financial resources.

5.5.2. Reprogramming actions that are necessary. The ALC will be prepared to justify each needed reprogramming action and to bring the review team up-to-date on all new developments that have not yet been entered into the review products.

5.5.3. Policies and procedures which dictate how maintenance and modification programs are to be displayed in the review products. Standardization in this area is essential to ensure consistent interpre-

tation of requirements by both computer and product users. If it becomes necessary to change any standards, action must be taken immediately to formally revise this instruction as well as to coordinate changes with HQ USAF. Any other actions that result from these discussions must be examined for appropriate incorporation into this instruction. The minutes of the review serve as supplementary documentation to fill in gaps not covered here. They also provide a record of specific actions required on individual programs.

5.6. The Prereview Process. The LSR schedule is prepared and distributed by HQ AFMC/LGI annually. It includes the dates for the G079 review at each ALC. At this point, several concurrent actions are initiated to prepare for the review. These are:

5.6.1. The HQ AFMC G079 functional OPR determines what processing will be necessary to support the review. This includes specifics of the prereview and post review cycles, product distribution, and required interfaces with other data systems. The processing schedule is coordinated with the HQ USAF and HQ AFMC focal points and forwarded to the ALC functional OPR for implementation. If possible, the prereview cycle is scheduled to allow delivery of products at least three weeks before the review team starts its review. When this is not possible, the ALC functional OPR is required to notify HQ AFMC/LGI of the reasons why this suspense cannot be met and ensure that the new suspense date determined by HQ AFMC/LGI is met. The postreview cycle is scheduled at least three weeks after the review team completes its review.

5.6.2. The ALC functional OPR ensures that all personnel involved with G079 or the G079 review at the ALC are aware of the schedule provided in the LSR budget call, that the ALC computer services organization changes the parameter cards for the prereview cycle, and that the product distribution report (A-G079-Z03-WK-8ML) contains the names and correct mailing addresses for all recipients of prereview data. The ALC functional OPR also prepares an agenda for the review, and coordinates it with the ALC participants, the ALC LSR focal point, and the HQ AFMC focal point for the review. After coordination, the agenda is sent to all participants of the review.

5.6.3. HQ USAF and the DMBA customers, upon receiving their copies of the prereview products, compare the data in those products with mission needs, the force & financial plan, the force structure projections, and any other documents which may be the cause of changes to the stated requirement in G079. DMBA customers are encouraged to forward questions concerning their requirements to the ALC prior to the review, so that the proper people can be assigned to provide answers at the review.

5.6.4. The ALC should continue to update the G079 after the prereview products are produced. All changes that occur after the prereview cycle will be presented for approval by the review team. This should be done by marking up the pages from the prereview run so that the dates and page numbers remain consistent. If it is a completely new record, the page containing that record should be taken from a run after the prereview and the date and page numbers manually changed to correspond with the prereview run. By doing this, the new pages can easily be inserted into the prereview products.

5.7. The Review Format. The review starts with the opening remarks. This is followed by a detailed review of the programs as outlined on the agenda. Participants who are interested only in selected items need to be present only when these items are being discussed. At the end of the review, the team leaders collect comments for inclusion in the outbrief. During the outbrief, the team leaders discuss the status of the ALC's systems and equipment with the ALC's management.

5.7.1. Maintenance programs are reviewed by MDS and PCN.

5.7.2. The chairperson must watch the progress being made at the review, and, if it appears that there will not be time to completely cover the agenda, alert the team members so that alternate plans can be developed.

5.7.3. The chairperson ensures that accurate and complete minutes are kept during the review. Action items will be prepared and signed by the team member initiating the request. At the end of the review the chairperson assembles the set of completed submissions and provides a copy to the ALC functional OPR, keeps a copy, and gives a copy to the originator. Even though the minutes are in draft form at this point, they must clearly state those actions that must be completed before the formal minutes are distributed several weeks later.

5.8. The Postreview Process. A successful review will increase the knowledge of the participants, and provide some direction for the future development of modification and maintenance programs. Decisions made at the review are documented in the G079 post-review products. The following actions are accomplished after each review:

5.8.1. The HQ AFMC functional OPR checks the post-review processing schedule prepared when the review was announced. Any changes that need to be made are sent to the ALC functional OPR for implementation.

5.8.2. The ALC updates the G079 according to the decisions made at the review. Additionally, a DMBA customer or the HQ AFMC focal point may direct the ALC to file maintain urgent changes that generate after the review so that they can be included in the post-review products. Any verbal request to make these urgent changes will be followed by a written confirmation.

5.8.3. After returning to the home office, the chairperson verifies and prepares the formal minutes of the review using the figure 5.1 at the end of this chapter. The chairperson and the HQ AFMC team leader sign the minutes and the chairperson distributes these to all participants no later than ten workdays after completion of the review at the last ALC visited.

5.8.4. The G079 system at each ALC automatically sends the postreview data to OC-ALC, which then produces the products listed in chapter 3 as containing the combined information from all ALCs.

Figure 5.1. Sample Format for the G079 Review Minutes

FROM: HQ AFMC/LGIB
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5001

SUBJ: MINUTES OF THE USAF/AFMC/DMRA CUSTOMERS G079 REVIEW

TO: See Distribution

1. PLACE: OC-ALC, Tinker AFB OK

2. DATE: 16-17 July 19XX

3. The G079 Review Team consisted of the following members:

Ms Wanda Gobeons, Team Leader HQ USAF/LGX, DSN 224-3822
Mr. Phil Bauer, Team Leader HQ AFMC/LG, DSN 787-2431
Mr. Rob Buck, Chairperson HQ AFMC/LG, DSN 787-3645
Etc.

4. _____ welcomed the team.

5. OPENING REMARKS:

6. ACTION ITEMS; GENERAL:
a.
b.

7. ACTION ITEMS; B-1B:
a.
b.

8. ACTION ITEMS; F-111:
a.
b.
c.

SUBMITTED:

CHAIRPERSON
G079 REVIEW TEAM

APPROVED:

TEAM LEADER
G079 REVIEW TEAM

THOMAS W. BATTERMAN
Deputy Director, Directorate of Logistics

Attachment 1

G079 SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION/MAINTENANCE PROGRAM OUTPUT PRODUCTS

Table A1.1. Output Products.

FILE ID/PCN/RCS/ DSN	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ./ AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	CY	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-G079-B01-WK-8BF	MASS CHANGE FM RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	10	OO-ALC/ LAC2OO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/ FMCBSM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/ LAFRVWR-ALC/LBM-BWR-ALC/LEPL-WWR-ALC/ LJCFWR-ALC/LUCF
A-G079-B02-WK-8BF MTC-LG(AR)8131	MASS CHANGE MTS RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	19	HQ AFMC/LGIR-2HQ AFMC/LGIASA-ALC/ LADRSA-ALC/LFR-MOC-ALC/SCD-MOO-ALC/ LACSOO-ALC/FMC-BOO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/LMC-FOO-ALC/ LIWGMSM-ALC/ FMPCSM-ALC/ FM11SM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/ FM114WR-ALC/LBM-BWR-ALC/LFPL-WWR-ALC/ LJCRFWR-ALC/ LUCFWR-ALC/LUHP
A-G079-E01-WK-8ER	SEMMP MASTER CHANGE	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	9	HQ AFMC/ LGIAWR-ALC/ FMSA-ALC/ LADRSA-ALC/ LFRMSA-ALC/ LCSAOO-ALC/FMC-BOO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/LMC-FOO-ALC/LACS

A-G079-E02-WK-8ETHAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART Y1-Y4	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	12	SA-ALC/ LFRMSA-ALC/ LCSAOO-ALC/ FMCBSM-ALC/LAFSM-ALC/ FM11SM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/LAFRV
A-G079-E03-WK-8EY	SEMMP FM REPORT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	22	OC-ALC/ TICLAOC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/LAB-MOC-ALC/ LCPPOC-ALC/LAKI-TOC-ALC/LALP-COC-ALC/ LHLOC-ALC/LAR-FOC-ALC/ LAMNSM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/LAFR-VOO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/LIWB-BOO-ALC/LMC-FOO-ALC/ LIWGMOO-ALC/LAC-SOO-ALC/FMCB SA-ALC/ LADRSA-ALC/ LFRMSA-ALC/ LCSAWR-ALC/LBMB
A-G079-E04-WK-8ERHAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP FM MASTER RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	7	HQ AFMC/LGIHQ AFMC/LGIROO-ALC/ FMCBSA-ALC/ LFRMSA-ALC/ LCSASA-ALC/ LADROC/ALC/TICLA
A-G079-F01-WK-8EFHAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP MASTER RPT	TAPE/U	WK/WK/WK	7	HQ USAF/ LGSYHQ USAF/ LGSYASC/ LYAASC/ FMALASC/SMA-LOO-ALC/ FMDR3083JX
A-G079-F01-WK-8EFMTC-LG(M)8001	SEMMP MASTER RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-F03-WK-8EN	K004 INTERFACE TAPE	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	4	HQ AFMC/BDNHQ AFMC/LMZRAUTOD-INBDN/D200L
A-G079-H01-WK-8HDHAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART L	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	19	HQ USAF/REXRHQ USAF/REXRL

A-G079-H01-WK-8HD HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART L	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	19	HQ AFMC/LGIHQ AFMC/ LGIAHQ AFMC/ LGMAFRES/LGMMA- FRES/ LAGMADAFRES/ LGMASC/FMALASC/ SMALOC-ALC/ TICLASA-ALC/ LASASA-ALC/ LADROO-ALC/LAC- SOO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/LMCF SM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/LAFS
A-G079-H02-WK-8HG HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART F	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	26	HQ USAF/LGSYHQ USAF/REXRLHQ AFMC/LGIAHQ AFMC/ LGMHQ AFMC/LGP- WHQ AFMC/LGIRHQ AFMC/LGINGB/LGB- NGB/LGNGB/ LGRNGB/LGXAFRES/ LGMOO-ALC/LAC- SOO-ALC/LFA- FOO-ALC/ LMCFOO-ALC/LIWGM SM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/LAF- SSM-ALC/ FM11SM-ALC/ FM114WR-ALC/ FMLMD

A-G079-J01-WK-8JJH AF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART A/BI/X	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	62	SA-ALC/ 3500SETCHETTSA-ALC/LADRSA-ALC/ LCSASA-ALC/LFR-MOC-ALC/SCDM HQ USAF/REXRHQ USAF/ LGSYHQ USAF/ LGSYHQ AFMC/ LGIRHQ AFMC/ LGIR2HQ AFMC/ LGMHQ AFMC/LGIHQ AFMC/LGPWHQ USAFE/RSLMAHQ USAFE/LGMAHQ USAFE/FMAHQ ACC/ LGXF HQ ACC/LGXFB HQ ACC/LGXR NGB/LGRNGB/LGX-NGB/LGNGB/LGM-FNGB/LGFHQ AFSPC/ LGBHQ AFSPC/ FMAMAFRES/ LGMAAFRES/LGM-MAFRES/LGMAD AFRES/LGMAFHQ PACAF/LGXFBHQ PACAF/LGMFHQ PACAF/LGXFHQ PACAF/LGMFCHQ AMC/LGRHQ AMC/ LGXRHQ AMC/LGFA-ETC/LGXPAETC/LGM-MAETC/LGXRAETC/ LGMMRAFSOC/LGR-FAFSOC/LGRAFSOC/ LGM

A-G079-J01-WK-8JJH AF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART A/BI/X	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	62	AFSOC/LGRXOO-ALC/ FMCBOO-ALC/LIWB-BOO-ALC/LIWC OO-ALC/LIWG-MOO-ALC/LMCF 'OO-ALC/LAC-SOO-ALC/ LFAPOC-ALC/ TICLAOC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/LAR-FOC-ALC/ SCDMOC-ALC/FMP-WOC-ALC/FMIM SA-ALC/ LADRSA-ALC/ LCSASA-ALC/ LFRMWR-ALC/ FMSM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/ FM11SM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/FM111
A-G079-J03-WK-8JJH AF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART X	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	16	HQ AFMC/FMLMDHQ AFMC/LGIRHQ AFMC/ LGIHQ AFMC/LGI-ASM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/ FM1SM-ALC/ FM114OC-ALC/ TICLAOC-ALC/SCO-MOC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/ FMPWWOC-ALC/ LARFSA-ALC/ LADRSA-ALC/ LFRMSA-ALC/LCSA
A-G079-R07-WK-8RJ HAF-LGS(AR)7110	ALC AMMP	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	9	HQ AFMC/LGIAHQ AFMC/LGIR-2HQ AFM/ LGIROC-ALC/ MOOC-ALC/ SCDMSM-ALC/LAFS
A-G079-R07-WK-8RJ HAF-LGS(AR)7110	ALC AMMP	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	9	SM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/ FMICSM-ALC/ MMMRT

A-G079-S01-WK-8SG HAF-LGS(AR)7702	ALC PMD/MOD PROJ	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	8	HQ AFMC/LGIAHQ AFMC/LGIR-2HQ AFM/ LGIRHQ AFMC/ LGIOC-ALC/ SCDMSM-ALC/LAF- SSM-ALC/ LAFRVSM-ALC/FM114
A-G079-S02-HY-8SGH AF-LGS(AR)7702	PDM/MOD PROJECTIONS	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIAAFMC/ FMBAF/PRPFSAF/ LEYYAF/PRPFCAF/ PRPFM
A-G079-T01-TU-8TD MTC-LG(AR)7936	TABLE TAPE LIST	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	17	HQ AFMC/LGMHQ AFMC/LGIASM-ALC/ FM114 WR-ALC/ WEWLS2WR-ALC/ FMLMDWR-ALC/ FMIMMOO-ALC/FMI- OOOC-ALC/SUD- MOC-ALC/ FMIMOC-ALC/ MOOC-ALC/LAB- MOC-ALC/LCP- POC-ALC/ LAKITOC-ALC/LALP- COC-ALC/ LHLOC-ALC/LAR- FOC-ALC/LAMN
A-G079-T02-TU-8TD	TABLE F/M RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	4	OC-ALC/SUD- MOO-ALC/SCOS- DWR-ALC/ WEWLS2WR-ALC/ FMLMD
A-G079-W01-HY-8W GHAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART Y5-Y8	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	4	HQ AFMC/LGIHQ AFMC/FMBSA-ALC/ LARWROC-ALC/ SUDM
A-G079-W02-WK-8W 9HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART P	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	10	HQ USAF/LGSYHQ AFMC/LGM
A-G079-W02-WK-8W 9HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART P	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	10	ASC/LYAASC/ SMALWR-ALC/ FMWR-ALC/ LUGSM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/MMI- MASM-ALC/LAF- SSM-ALC/FM11

A-G079-Z01-WK-8ML	DISTRIBUTION CKLIS	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	6	HQ AFMC/ LGIAOO-ALC-SCOS-DOO-ALC/ FMCBSM-ALC/ WET22WR-ALC/ WEWLS2WR-ALC/ FMLMD
A-G079-Z02-WK-89ML	WKLY DIST. REPORT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	12	HQ AFMC/ LGIR-2OO-ALC/FMC-BOO-ALC/SCOS-DOO-ALC/ LFAPOO-ALC/LMC-FOO-ALC/LIWGM
A-G079-Z02-WK-89ML	WKLY DIST. REPORT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK		OC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/ SUDMSM-ALC/LAF-SSM-ALC/ FMDMSM-ALC/ FM114SM-ALC/ WETT22
A-G079-Z03-LP-8ML	DIST. MASTER LIST	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-Z04-WK-8MP	MICROFICHE DIST. PRT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	8	OO-ALC/DARMMI-CROC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/ SUDMOC-ALC/ DAR1SM-ALC/ SCAACWR-ALC/ FMLMDWR-ALC/ 1MRMWR-ALC/ WEWLS2
A-G079-Z05-WK-8MP	DSTR F/M RPT	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	5	WR-ALC/FMLM-DOC-ALC/FMI-MOC-ALC/ SUDMSM-ALC/ WET22OO-ALC/ SCOSD
A-G079-L01-WK-8LD HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART C	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-N01-WK8NM HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART D	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-R01-WK-8RD HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART E1	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-GO79-R03-WK-8RF HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART E5/E6	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-R05-WK-8RH HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART E7	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA
A-G079-R06-WK-8RI HAF-LGS(AR)7110	SEMMP PART E7	PAPER/U	WK/WK/WK	AR	HQ AFMC/LGIA

Attachment 2

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

ACI—Analytical Condition Inspection

AMARC—Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center

APB—Avionics Planning Baseline

BES—Budget Estimate Submission

BP—Budget Program

BPAC—Budget Program Activity Code

CAP—Contractor Acquired Property

CCB—Configuration Control Board

C-E—Communications - Electronics

CMS—Configuration Management System

CLS—Contract Logistics Support

COAL—Customer Order Acceptance List

DPEM—Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance

DMBA—Depot Maintenance Business Account

DPSH—Direct Product Standard Hours

EEIC—Element of Expense/Investment Code

EQA—Engineering Quality Analysis

FP—Financial Plan

FSC—Federal Supply Class

FSD—Force Structure Directorates

FY—Fiscal Year

ICS—Interim Contractor Support

ILP—International Logistics Program

IM—Item Manager

IMS—Item Management Specialist

MDS—Mission, Design, Series

MFP—Major Force Program

MIPR—Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MOA—Method of Accomplishment

MPA—Modification Proposal and Analysis

MRRB—Maintenance Requirements Review Board

O&I—Organizational and Intermediate

O&M—Operations and Maintenance

OMEI—Other Major End Item

PA—Program Authority

PCN—Program Control Number

PDM—Programmed Depot Maintenance

PMD—Program Management Directive

PMS—Production Management Specialist

PO—Project Order

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PR—Purchase Request

PUC—Program Unit Code

RDB—Requirements Data Bank

RGC—Repair Group Category (2nd character of the PCN)

RSC—Requirements Source Code (1st character of the PCN)

SCO—System Control Officer

SE—Support Equipment

SEMMP—Systems and Equipment Modification/Maintenance Program

SMC—System Management Code

SON—Statement of Operational Need

SOR—Source of Repair

SPD—System Program Director

TCTO—Time Compliance Technical Order

TO—Technical Order

TRC—Technology Repair Center

URC—Unit Repair Cost

USP—Unit Sales Price

Attachment 3
MODIFICATION NUMBER EXAMPLES

New Modification Numbers (AS OF OCT 94)

1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7

F 3 4 1 6 1 8 5 9 1 1 — OC-ALC Mod Number (4000 - 4899)

F 1 5 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 — OO-ALC Mod Number (5000 - 5999)

F 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 9 1 1 S — SA-ALC Safety Mod (6000 - 6799)

F 1 6 1 8 1 9 1 9 1 1 — SA-ALC (6800 - 6999) Spec. Weapon

F 1 7 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 — SM-ALC Mod Number (7000 - 7999)

F 1 8 1 6 1 6 1 9 1 1 S — WR-ALC Safety Mod (8000 - 8899)

Position 1 is always F for firm.
Position 2-5 are numeric.
Position 6, if used, denotes an old mod number.
Position 7 must contain an "S" to represent a safety mod

HQ USAF DIRECTED

Class V Modification Number	Class IV Modification Number
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
F 2 6 6 9	F 1 8 4 2 2 B
T 2 1 2 4	F 1 8 5 1 1 A
F 2 5 6 6	T 1 9 5 1 1 B
T 2 8 4 8 A	T 1 9 2 2 4 C
T 2 8 4 8 B	F 1 8 2 4 8 A
F 2 7 8 7 A	F 1 9 6 2 8 C
F 2 7 8 7 B	
Position 1 = F for firm. T for budget or tentative. Positions 2-5 are numeric. Position 6 is usually blank but may be alpha.	Position 1 = F for firm. T for budget or tentative. Position 2 = 1. Position 3 = last digit of FY. Position 4 = the ALC code. Positions 5, 6 ALC assigned. Position 7 = A, B, or C.
Example 1	Example 2

NON-USAF DIRECTED

Class IV	Class III
Modification Number	**Modification Number**
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
T 6 9 2 3 4 B	5 9 U 0 1 1
F 5 8 4 4 2 A	4 8 U 0 0 2
F 3 9 2 2 1 C	2 0 U 0 6 2
T 4 0 5 0 0 A	3 1 U 0 1 8
F 2 9 6 8 2 B	6 0 U 0 4 2
Position 1 = F for firm.	Position 1 = ALC code.
Position 2 = ALC code.	Position 2 = last digit of FY.
Position 3 = last digit of FY.	Position 3 = U.
Positions 4-6 = ALC assigned.	Positions 4-6 = ALC assigned.
Position 7 = May be blank.	Position 7 = A, B, or C.
Example 3	Example 4

Attachment 4

COMMAND CODES AND DIRECT CITE CUSTOMER CODES

CUSTOMER NAME	PCN-FIRST FUND SOURCE CODE	SUB CUSTOMER CODE
AFMC Maintenance and Customer Support	A	XA
Air National Guard (ANG)	B	XB
AFMC R & D (AFMC-RDS)	C	XC
Procurement (excluding mods)	C	XC
Air Mobility Command (AMC) O&M	D	XD
Air Mobility Command, Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF)-T	E	XE
Air Combat Command (ACC)	F	XF
Air Force Space Command (AFSPC)	G	XG
Department of the Army (DA)	H	XH
United States Marine Corps (USMC)	I	XI
Base Support 3400	J	XJ
Direct Cite Summary	K	XK
Other US Military Activities	K	XK
Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	K	XK
AFMC ESMP/STSC	K	XK
Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC)	K	XK
Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC)	K	XK
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	K	XK
Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)	L	XL
Foreign Military Sales (FMS)	M	XM
United States Navy (USN)	N	XN
Air Educational and Training Command (AETC)	O	XO
AFMC RDT&E - Centrally Managed	P	XP
AFMC RDT&E - Field Managed	P	XP
Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)	Q	XQ
General Support Division, Supply Management Business Area (GSD, SMBA)	R	XR

Test Aviation Fuels, Air Force Stock Fund Fuels Division (TAF, AFSFFD)	S	XS
Air Force Modification Programs		
Aircraft	T	XT
Missiles	T	XT
Equipment	T	XT
Reparable	U	XU
Business Area (RSD, SMBA)		
United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE)	V	XV
System Support Division, Supply Management Business Area (SSD, SMBA)	W	XW
Cost of Operations Division, Supply Management Business Area (COD, SMBA)	X	XX
Other Nonmilitary Government Activities	Y	XY
Department of Commerce (DOC)	Y	XY
Department of Energy (DOE)	Y	XY
Government Furnished Aerospace Equipment (GFAE)	Y	XY
Air Force Reserve (AFR)	Z	XZ
National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA)	1	X1
Commercial	3	X3
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	4	X4
United States Air Force Academy (USAFA)	5	X5
Manufacturing of Centrally Procured Spares		
Aircraft	6	X6
Missiles	6	X6
Munitions	7	X7
Vehicle	7	X7
Communications	7	X7
Other	7	X7
Air Force Command Control Communications and Computers Agency (AFC4A)	8	X8
Air Weather Service	9	X9
Joint Communication Support Element	0	X0

Attachment 5
REASON CODES

CODE	NARRATIVE
A	Held in Abeyance
B	Kit Availability
C	Correct Defects in Engineering
D	Correct Defects in Prototype
E	Correct Defects in Kit Proof
F	Late/Nonavailability
G	Engineering Delay
H	Negotiated Schedule Change
I	Aircraft Availability
J	Diversion of Resources to Higher Priorities
K	Contractor Delays
L	GFM Not Available
M	Accelerated Installation
N	Typographical Error
P	Inventory Adjustments
Q	Attrited
R	Revised Cost Rates (Contract/Organic)
S	More Valid Cost Estimate Due to Age of Study
T	Scope of Effort Changed
U	Requirement Canceled
V	Modification Canceled
W	Requirement Deferred to Subsequent Fiscal Year
X	Method of Accomplishment Changed
Y	Delays in Contractual Negotiations
Z	Adjusted Man-Hour Requirements
AA	Requirements Adjusted to Lead Times
AB	Delays by Other DoD Service Procurement Methods
AC	DMBA Customer Directed Changed
AD	Exceeds Capability
AE	Workload Change Due to Cycle Change
AF	Effectiveness Changed

AG	Contingency Only
AH	New MRRB Approved Hours
AI	Funding Changes from/to Another PCN
AJ	Billing to Date
AK	No Other Reason Applies
AL	Final Billing
AM	Transferred from/to Another Command or Customer
AN	Change in Level of Maintenance (Base, Depot)
AP	Change in Modification Number
AQ	Tail Number Realignment
AR	Projected Update Modifications
AS	Mod Quantity Increases or Decreases
AT	Previously Deferred Aircraft
AV	Moved from Contract to Organic
AW	Moved from Organic to Contract

Current updates to this table are contained in G079 Table Tape Listing (A-G079.-T01-TU8TD)

Attachment 6
TYPE SCHEDULE CODES

CODE	TYPE OF SEMMP PART B SCHEDULE
Blank	Modification Schedule
K	Kit Proof
P	Trial Installation
R	Component Modification (note 2)
S	Support Equipment Modification (note 2)
T	Research/Development/Test/Evaluation (note 2)
U	Bench Mockup (note 2)

NOTES:

1. These codes appear in the seventh digit of the PCN. Numbers may also be used in the SEMMP part B. They will print as MOD SCHEDULE. In the SEMMP part A, numbers or letters may be used. In this case, there is no special significance attached to the seventh digit.

2. This data is not included in the SEMMP parts E5/E6 or E7.

Attachment 7
PROGRAM UNIT CODES

CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE	TYPE OF WORK
C00OC	Units	Modification
C000B	Units	Modification Processing
F0016	DPSH	Storage (Maintained)
F0018	DPSH	Misc Aerospace/Engine Work
F0022	DPSH	Engineering/Quality Analysis
F0082	Units	Analytic Condition Inspection (ACI)
F0083	Units	Disassembly
F0084	Units	Assembly/Reassembly
F0085	Units	PDM/ACI
F0095	DPSH	Modification
F0100	Units	Drop-In Maintenance
F0112	Units	Preparation for Shipment
F0124	Units	Structural Integrity
F0136	Units	Destruct Analysis
F0160	DPSH	Reclamation (MDS/TMS)
F0166	Units	Reclamation (Other)
F0167	DPSH	Demilitarize/Destroy
F0168	DPSH	Demilitarize/Destroy
F0180	Units	Fly-in Maintenance
F0188	Units	Damage Repair
F0190	Units	Inspection TCTO
F0196	Units	Delivery Incentive
G000A	Units	Major Repair
G000D	Units	Concurrent Repair
H000A	DPSH	Repair
K000A	Units	Depot Maintenance (non PDM)
N000A	Units	PDM
R000A	Units	Rehabilitation

PUC definitions and compatible RGCs are found in AFMCR 66-260, *Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (G072E).*

Attachment 8

HOW TO PREPARE FILE MAINTENANCE FOR TABLE K - MAINTENANCE

HOW TO PREPARE FILE MAINTENANCE FOR TABLE K - MAINTENANCE DPSH

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
7-10	Facility	Enter the appropriate code from the facility code table.
11-15	PUC	See attachment 7.
18-24	Input Designation	Leave blank if this information applies to an entire system design. Enter an input designation from the input designation table if this information is limited to a single input designation. Must be left justified.
30	Change Code	Enter E to establish a new record, D to delete an existing record, or R to revise an existing record.
31	Straightline Code	Enter one of the following:1 - first year after the current year is straightlined.2 - second year after the current year is straight-lined.3 - third year after the current year is straightlined.May be left blank for R and D change codes.
32-37	Unit DPSH	Enter the DPSH for one unit in whole hours.
38-41	Labor Efficiency	Always 100%.
42-43	Reason Code	Enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
44-55	Second FY Data	Enter the second FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline code is 1, then this field must be blank on all E and R transactions.
56-67	Third FY Data	Enter the third FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline code is 1 or 2, then this field must be blank on all E and R transactions.
68-80	Comments	Any entry is permitted.

HOW TO PREPARE FILE MAINTENANCE FOR TABLE L - MOD DPSH

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
7-10	Facility	Enter one of the codes on the facility code table.
11-17	Modification Number	Enter the number of a modification as it appears in table R.
18-80		Enter this information in the same manner as in columns 18-80 of table K.

HOW TO FILE MAINTAIN TABLE M - CONTRACT MAINTENANCE USP

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
7-10	Facility	Enter one of the codes on the facility code table, but do not enter the code for one of the ALCs.
11-15	PUC	See attachment 7.
18-24	Input Designation	Leave blank if this information applies to an entire system design. Enter an input designation from the input designation table if this data is limited to single input designation.
30	Change Code	Enter E to establish a new record, D to delete an existing record, or R to revise an existing record.
31	Straightline Code	Enter one of the following1 - first year is straightlined2 - second year is straightlined3 - third year is straightlinedMay be left blank for R and D change codes.
32-43	First FY Data	May be left blank for R and D change codes.
34-41	USP	Enter the USP for one unit as determined from the contract.
42-43	Reason Code	Enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
44-55	Second FY Data	Enter the second FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline code is 1, this filed must be blank on all E and R transactions.
56-67	Third FY Data	Enter the third FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline code is 1 or 2, this field must be blank on all E and R transactions.
68-80	Comments	Any entry is permitted.

HOW TO FILE MAINTAIN TABLE N -CONTRACT MOD USP

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
7-10	Facility	Enter one of the codes on the facility code table, but do not enter the code for one of the ALCs.
11-17	Modification Number	Enter the modification number as it appears in table R.
18-80		Enter this information in the same manner as columns 18-80 of table M.

HOW TO PREPARE FILE MAINTENANCE FOR TABLE P - ORGANIC RATES

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated.
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
7-10	Facility	Enter one of the following:SHDX - OC-ALC.SGQX - OO-ALCUSQX - SA-ALC.UPWX - SM-ALCYKLX - WR-ALC.
11	Agency	Enter D for depot or S for depot team.
12	RepairGroup Category	Enter one of the following:A - Programmed aircraft.B - Unprogrammed aircraftC - Programmed missiles.D - Unprogrammed missiles.
18-24	Input Designation	Leave blank if this information applies to an entire system design. Enter an or Bank input designation from the input designation table if this information is limited to a single input designation.
30	Change Code	Enter E to establish a new record, D to delete an existing record.
31	Straightline Code	Enter one of the following:1 - First year is straightlined.2 - Second year is straightlined.3 - Third year is straightlined.May be blank for R and D change codes.
32-43	First FY Data	May be blank for R and D change codes.
32-37	DPSH Rate	Enter the approved DPSH rate. The decimal point is assumed between the third and fourth positions.
38-41	Labor Efficiency	Always 100%.
42-43	Reason Code	Enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.

44-55	Second FY Data	Enter the second FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline is 1, this field must be blank on all E and R transactions.
56-67	Third FY Data	Enter the third FY data using the same criteria as the first FY data, except, if the straightline code is 1 or 2, this field must be blank on all E and R transactions.
68-80	Comments	Any entry is permitted.

HOW TO PREPARE FILE MAINTENANCE FOR TABLE R - MOD NUMBER

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2	Type Equipment	Enter A (Aircraft) or B (Missile).
3-6	System Design	Enter the system design corresponding to the appropriate entry on the input designation table.
11-17	Modification Number	Enter the assigned number of a modification. Position 1 = F.
30	Change Code	Enter E to establish a new record, D to delete an existing record, or R to revise an existing record.
31-33	Modification Class	Enter P (permanent), T-1 (special mission) or T-2 (test).
34-58	Modification	Enter a description of the Mod. Any entry is permitted.
59	H103 Indicator	Enter Y to indicate that the H103 data for this modification is to be included in the SEMMP, Part DEnter N to indicate that the H103 data should not be included in the SEMMP, Part D.
60-64	Completed/Canceled Date	Entering a Julian date causes all records for the Mod to be deleted. In columns 60-61, enter the last two numerics of the calendar year and in columns 62-64 enter the number of the day of the year. This field may be blank and may be blanked out with a pound (#) sign in the left position. When a date is entered, it must be at least 25 days after the date on which the transaction is processed. Master records will be deleted on the first processing cycle after the date specified. None of the mass change files are affected by this date.
65	K004 Indicator	Enter a Y if this record is to be passed to K004, or an N if the record is not to be passed.
69-80	Comments	Any entry is permitted.

Attachment 9

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A COLUMNS 1-43 (HEADER DATA)

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A COLUMNS 1-43 (HEADER DATA)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2-6	FSC	A temporary FSC is required when establishing an "A" record: Each set of input transactions uses the same temporary FSC. e.g., when establishing an A record, cards 1, 2, 31, and 32 would each use the same temporary FSC. After the master record is established, use the computer assigned file sequence code for change and delete the transactions. The temporary FSC format is: PMS Code in columns 2,3, and 4, and two numerics of the person's choice in columns 5 and 6.
2-6	FSC	A temporary FSC is required when establishing an "A" record: Each set of input transactions uses the same tempo-raryFSC.e.g.,when establishing an A record, cards 1, 2, 31, and 32 would each use the same temporary FSC. After the master record is established, use the computer assigned file sequence code for change and delete the transactions. The temporary FSC format is: PMS Code in columns 2,3, and 4, and two numerics of the person's choice in columns 5 and 6.
7-9	PMS Code	PMS buyer responsible for file maintenance of the records for a specific managed system. When establishing a master record, this code must be the same as the PMS code in the temporary FSC. On a change or delete transaction, it may be any PMS code.
12	Change Code	Enter one of the following:A - Addition. This code is used to establish a new record. All transactions in the same established package must have code A. A new master record cannot be changed in the same cycle in which it is establishedC - Change. This code may be used to enter or change data in any field of an existing master record except the FSC. To change header data only, enter 1 in column 13, H in column 4, desired header changes in columns 15-43, and leave columns 44-80 blank.D - Deletion. This code is used to delete one entire master record from the file. When code D is used, only columns 1-13 need be coded; columns 44-80 of card code 1 must be blank.
13	Card Code	This identifies the card you are file maintaining. The card code is also identified on the screen

14	Sequence Code	For card 1, enter an A to indicate the latest approved program or P to indicate changes to the approved schedules* or to enter a proposed program. Enter H when changing header data only.For card 2, enter an A to indicate the latest approved program or P to indicate changes to the approved schedules* or to enter a proposed program.For card 31, enter 1.For card 32, enter 2.***NOTE** - Prior approval from the local G079 monitor is required to make changes to the approved program.
15-21	Input Designation	Enter one of the input designations form the input designation table in standard MDS configuration, i.e., C005A should be entered as BBCC005A. If the required input designation is not on the table, see paragraph 1.5.
22	ILS Indicator(Air-ForceSecurity Assis-tance Program)	Enter M if the input designation is part of AFSAC. Leave blank for USAF and other US agency items.
23-24	Country/Command-Code	If column 22 is blank, enter the command from attachment 4 on column 23 and leave column 24 blank.If column 22 is an M enter the country code in columns 23 and 24. Country codes are in the DoD 5105.38-M, *Military Assistance and Sales Manual.*
25	Agency	Enter one of the following codes to indicate by whom or in what manner the work will be done: B - Joint Service. C - Contract. D - Depot. E - Interservice. F - Base. L - Joint Service Team. M - Interservice Team. R - Country. S - Depot TeamT - Contract TeamU - Unknown
26-30	PUC	Identify the type of work by entering one of the codes in attachment 7.
31	Section Code	Enter 1 for section I or 2 ro section II
33-39	PCN	Enter the assigned PCN as prescribed in AFMCM 66-260 and start in column 33. If the agency code in column 25 is F, leave the PCN blank.
40-43	Facility	Enter the code for the facility which will do the work. If a field team is used, enter the facility from which the field team is sent. When the agency code is F, leave blank to allow a print-out of "base" as the agency. Use UNK only if the is unknown and suffix with a space.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A CARD 1 COLUMNS 44-80 (DPSH and USP)

COLUMNS	ELEMENTS	ENTRIES
44-45	FY	Enter the last two digits of the FY. A pound sign is not an acceptable entry in this field.
46-51	Maintenance Hours	For an organic program.enter the DPSH required to perform the maintnenance. For a contract program, enter the hours in DPSH.
52-53	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
54-61	USP	If this a contract program, enter the USP in whole dollars from the contract When firm outyear price increases are actually defined in the contract, use these in their respective FYs. For organic programs, leave this field blank.
62-63	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, in attachment 5.
64-69	DPSH Rate	If this is an organic program enter the applicable rate from the DMBA rate brochure. For contract programs, leave this field blank
70-71	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure. enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
72-74	Override Codes	Each position in this field is associated with one of the mass change tables.In each position: enter 1 to allow straightlining of data in all outyears; enter 9 to suppress straightlining completely; enter X to suppress straightlining in the FY in columns 44-45 and all previous years. The X will be converted to a number between 2 and 9. It tells the first year that it can straightlined from the mass change file. Thus, if columns 44-45 are 95, and 95 is the budget year, the X converts to 3. This means that 96 is the first year that can be straightlined. If the FY slide is being run this week, 95 will be the current year when this transaction updates the SEMMP. The X will convert to 2, and 96 is still the first year that can be straightlined
72	K	Applies to DPSH in Mass Change Table K.
73	M	Applies to contract USP in Mass Change Table M
74	P	Applies to organic DPSH rates in Mass Change Table P.
75-80	X-ref PCN	

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A CARD 2 COLUMNS 44-73 (QUANTITIES)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-45	FY	Enter the last two digits of the current FY or one of the 7 following years, as applicable. A pound sign is not an acceptable entry in this field
46-57	Schedule In by	Enter the schedule in figures by quarter for the FY specified inQuarter columns 44-45
58-59	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
60-71	Schedule Out by Quarter	Enter the schedule out figures by quarter for the FY specified incolumns 44- 45.
72-73	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A CARD/SEQ 31 COLUMNS 44-67 (OTHER)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-46	Flow Time	Enter the number of calendar days required to process the equipment through the repair facility. An entry of at least ! is required
47-48	PDM Cycle	Enter the number of months specified in TO-00-25-4.
49-63	Application	This is a nomenclature field used for various purposes depending on the particular workload involved
64	Maintenance Status	Enter C if this is a processing requirement for a partially completed modification as described in paragraph 5-14. Enter P if the data on this line is to remain on the proposed line during a mechanical roll up. For example see paragraph 5-14. Otherwise, leave blank
65-67	Carry Over	Enter the quantity which was input but not completed during previous fiscal year. This field will be manually file maintained only when establishing a new master record. Thereafter, it will be mechanically computed.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART A CARD/SEQ 32 COLUMNS 44-61

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-46	FMS Case/RCN	For AFSAC, which is M in column 22, enter one of the following: (a) FMS case number. Enter the three alpha characters in columns 44-46.(b) Record control number (RCN). Enter the two alpha and two numeric characters.
48-56	Directed Program Authority (PA)	When not provided by the G072E in a timely manner, enter in whole dollars not in thousands). If concurrent modification installation is reflected in part B, enter the directed PA reflecting the dollar values under both parts A and B.
57-61	Direct Funded Quantity	When not provided by the G072E in a timely manner with the PA, enter the quantity provided along with the direction of PA

Attachment 10

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD 4 COLUMNS 1-43

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD 4 COLUMNS 1-43

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
1	Table Identification	System Generated
2-6	FSC	A temporary FSC is required on all "A" transactions: 1 alpha ALC, 3 alpha PMS, 2 digit numeric. Ex: HSON23. Each set of input transactions uses the same temporary FSC when establishing a master record. E.g., to establish a complete B1 record, cards 4, 5, 61, and 62 would use the same temporary FSC. After master record is established, use the computer assigned file sequence code on change and delete transactions.
7-9	PMS	Enter the PMS accomplishing the file maintenance of the B1 records for a specific managed system. When establishing a master record, this code must be the same as the PMS code in the temporary FSC On a change or delete transaction, it may be blank.
12	Change Code	There must be an entry in this field. The three codes used are:A for Addition, C for Change, and D for DeletionA - Addition. This code is used to establish a new record. All transactions in the same establishment package must have code A. A new master recordcannot be changed in the same cycle in which it is established.C - Change. This code may be used to enter or change data in any field of anexisting master record except the FSC. Duplicate change cards on the same master record cannot be processed in the same cycle. To change the header data only, use card code 4, enter H in column 14 and leave columns 44-80 blank.D - Deletion. This code is used to delete one entire master record from the file. When code D is used, columns 44-80 of card code 1 must be blank.
13	Card Code	This identifies the card you are file maintaining. The card code is also identified on the template.Enter 4 when changing card 4. No entries are required in columns 44-80 forchange code D.Enter 5 when changing card 5. Do not use this format with change code D.Enter 6 when changing card 61 or 62. Do not use this format with change code d D.
14	Sequence Code	For card code 4, enter an A to indicate the latest approved program or P to indicate changes to the approved schedules or to enter a proposed program.Enter H to change header data only.

		For card code 5, enter an A to indicate the latest approved program or P toindicate any changes to the approved schedules or to enter a proposed program.For card 61, enter 1For card 62, enter 2.
15-21	Input Designation	Enter one of the input designations from the input designation table. If the required input designation is not on the table, see paragraph 4.2.2.1.
22	ILS Indicator	Enter M if the input designation is part of the AFSAC. Leave blank for USAF and other US agency items
23-24	Command/Country Code	If column 22 is blank, enter the command from attachment 4 in column 23 and leave column 24 blank. If column 22 is an M, enter the country code in columns 23 and 24. Country codes are in AFI 33-110, *Air Force Data Administration Program*.
25	Agency	Enter one of the following codes to indicate by whom or in what manner the work will be done:B - Joint Service.C - Contract.D - Depot.E - Interservice.F - Base.L - Joint Service Team.M - Interservice Team.R - Country.S - Depot Team.T - Contract Team.U - Unknown.
26-32	Modification Number	Must match the modification number as it appears on table R for this input designation.
33-39	PCN	Enter the assigned PCN as prescribed in AFMCM 66-260, beginning in column 33 and ending in column 39 with the seventh position (if used).
40-43	Facility	Enter the four-digit alpha code identifying the depot or contractor facility which will accomplish the workload. If a field team is used, enter the depot or contractor facility from which the field team is sent. When the agency code is F, leave blank to allow a printout of "base" as agency. Use UNK only if agency is not known and suffix with a space. Facility codes are contained in the G079 table tape listing: (A-G079.-T01-TU-8TD.)

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD 4 COLUMNS 44-74 (MODS DPSH USP)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-45	FY	Enter the last two digits of the current FY or one of the 2 preceding or 7 following years. A pound sign is not an acceptable entry in this field.
46-51	Installations Hours	Enter the DPSH per item required to accomplish the modification
52-53	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.

54-61	UPS	If this is a contract program, enter the USP in whole dollars from the contract. When firm outyear price increases are actually defined in the contract, use these in their respective FYs. If this is an organic program, leave this field blank.
62-63	Reason Code	For each proposed change to an approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
64-69	DPSH Rate	If this is an organic program, enter the applicable rate from the DMBA Rate Brochure. If this is a contract program, leave this field blank. For contract problems the labor rate is computed by dividing the USP by the unit DPSH.
70-71	Reason Code	For each change, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
72-74	Override Codes	Each position in this field is associated with one of the mass change tables. In each position: enter 1 to allow straightlining of data in all outyears; enter9 to suppress straightlining completely; enter X to suppress straightlining in the FY in columns 44-45 and all previous years. The X will be converted to a number between 2 and 9. It tells the first year that can be straightlined from the mass change file. Thus, if columns 44-45 are 89, and 89 is the budget year, the X converts to 3. This means 90 is the first year that can straightlined. If the FY slide is being run this week, 89 will be the current year when this transaction updates the SEMMP. The X will convert to 3, and 90 is still the first year that can be straightlined.
72		Applies to DPSH in the Mass Change Table L
73		Applies to contract USP in Mass Change Table N.
74		Applies to organic DPSH rates in Mass Change Table P.
75-80		X-Ref PCN.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD 5 COLUMNS 44-73 (QUANTITIES)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-45	FY	Enter the last two digits of the current FY or one of the 2 preceding or 7 following years. A pound sign is not an acceptable entry in this field.
46-57	Schedule In by Quarter	Enter the quantity of aircraft scheduled in by quarter for the FY specified in columns 44-45. For base modifications, enter the quantity of aircraft for which kits will be delivered to the Air Force in each quarter. Include a base schedule even if no cost data is available
58-59	Reason Code	For each proposed change to the approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.

60-71	Schedule Out by	Enter the quantity of aircraft scheduled out by quarter for the FYQuarter specified in columns 44-45. For base modifications enter the schedule in quantity.
72-73	Reason Code	For each proposed change to the approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD/SEQ61 COLUMNS 44-68 (OTHER)

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-47	Approved Quantity Programmed	Enter the quantity by PCN of the system/equipment shown in columns 15-21 which is approved to be modified.
48-51	Proposed Quantity	If the approved quantity to be modified must be amended for any reason, Programmed enter the proposed quantity.
52-53	Reason Code	For each proposed change to the approved figure, enter, left justified, one of the codes in attachment 5.
54-57	Quantity Completed	Enter the quantity of the system/equipment shown in columns 15-21 for which the modification has been completed. This field will be updated by the computer during the quarterly add-over, but can be changed manually.
58-61	Quantity in work	Enter the quantity of the system/equipment shown in columns 15-21 on which the modification is being accomplished but is not completed. This field will be updated by the computer during the quarterly add-over, but can be changed manually.
64	Modification Status	Enter a T if this is a requirement for a permanent modification as described in paragraph 5-10a. Enter a C if this is a partially completed modification as described in paragraph 5-14. Enter a P if the data on this line is to remain on the proposed line during a mechanical roll up. For example, see paragraph 5-14. Otherwise, leave blank.
65-68	Date PMD Issued	Enter the last two digits of the calendar year followed by the numeric month (01 for Jan, 02 for Feb, etc.) that the directing PMD was issued. For a non-USAF directed modification, enter the CCB approval date.

HOW TO PREPARE SEMMP PART B CARD/SEQ 62

COLUMNS	ELEMENT	ENTRIES
44-46	AFSAC Identification	For AFSAC, which is identified as M in column 22, enter one of the following: (a) FMS case number. Enter the three alpha characters in columns 44-46.(b) RCN enter the two alpha and two numeric characters in columns 44-46.
48-56	Directed Program Authorization (PA)	When not provided by interface with the G072E, enter in whole dollars, not rounded thousands. The modification installation is accomplished concurrently with a part A PCN. This PA, reflected within the total PA, needs to be entered here when there is a requirement in part B and no requirement in part A for the PCN
57-61	Directed Quantity	Enter the directed quantity
62-64	Scheduled-In-Start Date	Enter the two-position **ENTRIES** FY followed by a one-position fiscal quarter.
65-67	Scheduled-In-End Date	Enter the two-position FY followed by a one-position fiscal quarter.
68-70	Scheduled-Out-Start Date	Enter the two-position FY followed by a one-position fiscal quarter
71-72	Scheduled-Out-End Date	Enter the two-position FY followed by a one-position fiscal quarter.

Attachment 11
INPUT DESIGNATION EXAMPLES

AIRCRAFT MDS	MISSLE MDS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 6 7
B 0 5 2	A I M 0 0 4
B 0 5 2 H	A I M 0 0 4 A
N K C 1 3 5 A	A Q M 0 3 4 H
F 0 0 4 C	L G M 1 1 8
R F 0 0 4 C	L G M 0 2 5 C
H H 0 5 3 J	L G M 0 3 0 F

Do not use status prefix symbols